The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. XI NO. 44 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1952 | Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies | IN PAKISTAN 5 ANNAS

NO APARTHEID HERE

Modern medicine has been brought to Gambia by missionary-minded Dr. Alina Klosowski and her husband Dr. Teddy, both of whom are whites. They minister to the natives of Negro stock in the Bansang General Hospital and through travelling dispensaries. Above Dr. Alina is at work in a pre-natal clinic.

—See Page 24

Where Aryans Housed Their Gods

• SEE PAGE 5 •

Truth About Chlorophyll

BY JOSEPH J. SELDIN

HUMAN body odors have long been combated by all kinds of soaps, ointments, sprays, and mouth washes. Millions of dollars have been spent to convince men and women that they face loss of jobs and friends unless they get rid of "B.O." But until two summers ago commercial aids to the olfactory betterment of man dealt only with his external odors. It was the advent of chlorophyll which first revealed that his whole internal system was subject to treatment, writes the author in 'The Nation.'

A few months after the green tablets were put on the market, they outdistanced all competitors. Shelves piled nigh with products in the morning were empty by nightfall. Everyone was eager to try the new miracle pills. Their popularity was so sudden, so spontaneous, that keen-eyed merchants of allied products decided to jump on the bandwagon. At the end of 1951 eight million dollars had been spent on advertising, and sales had reached thirty-five million dollars. In 1952 sales are expected to push one hundred million dollars, and there is a twenty-million-dollar advertising budget.

Chlorophyll is found at present in about 150 consumer products—internal deodorants and breath sweeteners, toothpastes, chewing gums, dog foods, mouth washes, shampoos, cigarettes, reducing pills, douches, foot pads, air purifiers, nasal solutions, skin ointments, toilet paper, suppositories, and an ashtray with a chlorophyll refill. As a result of the huge demand the supply has run short, but processing plants are being rushed to completion to meet the need. It is about time, therefore, to examine chlorophyll—what it is and what evidence there is for its effectiveness in the varied commercial products which exploit its magic qualities.

•

Chlorophyll is the green colouring in plants and vegetable life. The name comes from the Greek 'chloros' (green and phyron (leaf). In chemical structure it is much like the hemoglobin in the human blood, and it seems to have a similar function, for just as the hemoglobin turns food into life-supporting substances, chlorophyll enables plants to make use of nutrients in the soil.

Discovery of the similarly a hundred years ago led to considerable medical experimentation in the hope that chlorophyll might be used to treat some of man's ailments, but a simple urine test finally established the fact that chlorophyll in leaf form cannot be assimilated by the animal body. Only if leaf chlorophll is transformed so that it is soluble in oil or water can body fluids readily absorb it. A chemical change in the urine is evidence of the absorption.

Extensive experiments with oil-and water-soluble chlorophyll have been carried on by Dr. Benjamin Gruskin, a Philadelphia physician. In his treatment of wounds, burns and skin diseases Dr. Gruskin observed that the use of chlorophyll seemed to have a regenerative effect and was accompanied by the disappearance of the characteristic foul oder. Describing his treatment of 1,200 cases, Dr. Gruskin wrote in a medical journal of the "stimulating effect" of chlorophyll on the growth of connective cells. He theorized that chlorophyll worked not as a bactericide but strengthening the tissue — increasing its resistance—against the invading bacteria. With respect to the disappearance of the foul odor, he suggested that by breaking down carbon dioxide

(Continued on Page 23 Col 1)

WEEK-END FUN

Confronted with the task of paraphrasing the sentence, "He was clad in a suit of mail," a small boy wrote: "He wore a postman's uniform."

* * *

A woman burst into tears in court and told the magistrate that she had been jilted four times in the last two years. The experience had naturally unmanned her.

* * *

Mother had bought father a new tie. "I wonder what would go best with it?" she said coyly, as she held it up.

Father eyed the violent-coloured horror and replied, briefly: "A beard!"

* * *

The expert golfer was delayed by the actions of a very slow player in front. The latter possessed a perfect pair of bow legs.

The first player found himself delayed at every hole. He managed to control his temper, however, though with difficulty.

Finally, his patience exhausted, he drove clean through the player in front, and his ball passed through the widely-spread legs.

"D'you call that golf?" stormed the slow player

"No," answered the other, "but pretty hot croquet, what?"

* * *

"Heard about Mrs. Green's bad luck?" said Mrs. Blobbs over the fence. "Her husband's run away, and what's more, he's robbed her of every penny she had."

"Well, I never!" gasped Mrs. Nobbs. "Poor dear! And she only married him because she was so scared of burglars!"

* * *

For a wager, a musketry instructor drank ten bottles of ginger-beer in a quarter of an hour. He was a full-blown sergeant when he had finished."

* * *

Andrew is a son of the vicarage and in the course of his three years he has managed to pick up a simple Latin grace, with which he often starts his meals.

When the household was visited by an ecclesiastical "brass hat" it was felt that a suitable moment had arrived for a parade of this accomplishment. But these things rarely work out as planned, and when invited to say grace Andrew produced the unusual but vaguely suitable sentiment: "One to be ready. Two to be steady. Three to be off."

* * *

A young lady oyster returned from her first date with a lobster, and gushed details to her girl friend.

"He was simply marvellous," she said: "First, he looked deep into my eyes; then he took my hand; then he put his arms around me; then he . . ."

She stopped suddenly, and a look of startled dismay came into her eyes, She clutched her throat and screamed: "My God! My pearls!"

* * *

There is a little stream in Austria that divides the American-occupied zone from the area run by the Russians and in this stream are some sizable fish.

Recently an American soldier was fishing on his side of the stream, while a Russian soldier had a line in on his side. The Yankee was catching plenty of fish, but the Russion wasn't getting a nibble.

Finally, "why is it that you have all the good luck?" the Russian asked the Yankee. "After all, we are both using the same kind of bait, I'm as skilled as you are, the weather's the same for both sides of the stream."

"Maybe," the Yank commented, "it is because on this side of the stream the fish ain't afraid to open their mouths!"

Anand has good reasons to reprimand his wife.

"I think, dear," he said soothingly, "that you fib a little, occasionally."

* * *

"Did it cure your husband of walking in his sleep when you put the tub of water by the side of his bed?"

"Yes, and it cured me of putting a tub of water by the side of his bed."

* * *

"Two eggs, please," said the diner. "Don't fry them a second after the white is cooked. Don't turn them over. Not too much fat. Just a small pinch of salt on each. No pepper....Well, what are you waiting for?'

"The hen's name is Betty," said the waiter. "Is that all right, sir?"

A very stout man was walking along the promenade of a seaside town when he noticed a weighing machine with the notice: "I speak your weight."

He put a penny in the slot and stood on the weighing platform. A voice answered: "One at a time, please!"

* * *

"Two cows is in the field," said a teacher to a class of small boys, indicating the writing on the blackboard. "Now that sentence is wrong. Can anyone tell me why?"

Wearily she looked over the apathetic class. "Come, come!" she said, encouragingly.

One youngster, with a latent spark of chivalry, sought to help her out of the difficulty. "Perhaps one of them are a calf, miss!" he suggested, innocently.

NOT VENTURING FAR

RESIST PHILOLOGICALLY

BY A. Q. RAM-DASI

TO feel that one is being placed in the category of dogs is certainly a strong reason for bewilderment. A signboard outside an internationally known hotel in India says: SOUTH AFRICAN EUROPEANS AND DOGS NOT ALLOWED.

It may humiliate them, but who can dodge the "Bill due"? They are paid back in their own coins. They themselves have darkened their own future. Literally they are going to the dogs (but don't make any philological changes by removing the word TO and replacing it by WITH). I will sympathise with any race at whom such a sentence is directed.

Now while we are at the word "philological" (from philology) let us say more about it. Whenever I see a word with "logy" I know it is a science, just as I know that when an "ism" is there, it must be some political dogma. So, "Philology" is "a science of the structure and development of language."

Philology creates peculiar conditions sometimes, as in my case, when I was a new-comer in a foreign country. I boarded a bus and went to the upper-deck to find myself the lonely passenger there. I dared not sit because of a notice PLEASE DO NOT SIT. Along the way, two ladies boarded and promptly occupied their seats. I was puzzled. To whom did the notice refer? The conductor asked me whether I wanted to get off at the next stop. "No" I replied. "Then why don't you sit down"? he enquired, and pointing towards the notice, I nervously asked "Can I?" For the moment I joined in the laughter, but when I noticed the lady passengers gazing curiously at me I changed colours. (a change!) All colours, technicolours, rainbow colours and finally my own collar (observe the change, colour and collar) which was soaked with perspiration due to shame. Some humourist had removed the letter P from the word SPIT. Since then I have become "philology minded."

Almost all "ismwallas" (my Hindi version for politicians) enjoy humour. In fact, it is part and parcel of their career. "It is the first principle in elocution to begin a speech humorously, of course, leaving aside meetings of condolence." Mahatma Gandhi held the belief that oppression should, sometimes, be countered with humour. And his disciples in South Africa are not behind in it. Some passive-resisters derive fun defying the "FOR EUROPEANS ONLY" discriminatory laws. But again their enjoyment is due to philology. Dr. Malan, a staunch Nationalist as he is, glorifies his mother tongue Afrikaans. He proudly displays the Afrikaans version "SLEGS VIR BLANKES" (pronounced, slekhs fur blankes) along with the English "FOR EUROPEANS ONLY." Now the passive resisters make a philological change. They remove the last letter S from SLEGS, thus making it to mean BAD in English. Consequentaly the full sentence means BAD FOR EUROPEANS. Then they say: "Malan is digging his own grave." Perhaps their contention seems appropriate in terms of the philological change. Lo! This time we begin with "In" to conclude in Logical terms.

Politics On Distaff Side

BY MARY HORNADAY

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.)

WOMEN in American politics mean "gimmicks."

Not having yet achieved political equality with men on all levels, women of both major parties are busy with their own campaigns alive with novel attention-getters.

New York state is perhaps typical. Here, the Republican women's "gimmick" was an Oct. 14 birthday party for General Eisenhower. All over the state, Republican women were baking birthday cakes for over 500 parties for Republican candidates. The general was not able to be there, but the women listened to him on the radio or T.V.

Moreover, the State Federation of Republican Clubs has its own "gimmick." This is an organisation that collects money for activities outside the range of the regular political groups.

This year, they have distributed to each of the 307 clubs in the state a tin-can bank bearing the slogan "$19.52 for 1952."

On the Democratic side, New York women are proud of their "cracker-barrel tour." They have had four-feet-high signs made up featuring a cracker barrel, to emphasize the folksy, informal nature of the campaign they are putting on all over the state. One group has been out on the road two weeks with a "Win With Stevenson" station wagon. On board with local women is one of India Edwards' "couriers" from Washington who is supposed to know all the answers to national and international questions from the Democratic point of view.

•

Across this warp of state activity there has already been woven a woof of national distaff doings. For instance, one of the most mature face-to-face political debates the nation has seen for a long time was the Town-Hall discussion this week between the Democrats' India Edwards and Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, co-chairman of Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon.

Before an audience that was predominately pro-Eisenhower, the two women with controlled emotion discussed the leading issues and candidates of the 1952 political campaign. What's more, they both admitted that not all the good or bad that had come to the country in the last half century could be attributed to the man in the White House at the time.

But even the Town-Hall programme did not get by without its "gimmick." Mrs. Lord held up one of the ever-shrinking "donkey dollars"—about one-third the size of a normal dollar bill—which says, "Don't let the donkey dollar make a jackass of you." (Her husband really turned to the printing presses when he had 1,000,000 of them run off for distribution from the Eisenhower train).

Former Congresswoman Clare Luce is another woman who has artfully used the "gimmick" in the 1952 campaign. Hers was a television feature in behalf of the Republicans' charge that the administration is infiltrated with Communists. She skillfully used motion pictures with sound to document her charges that Communists "have been growing and thriving in the organism of the Democratic Party for the last 20 years."

•

Among the pictures Mrs. Luce showed were pictures of witnesses testifying before Congressional investigating committies, including J. Edgar Hoover, Alger Hiss, Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth T. Bentley. Mrs. Luce also used recordings of Republican nominee vice-presidential Senator Richard M. Nixon, questioning Miss Bentley.

Into this melee of charges and counter-charges brought home by visual education in the living room or down on the street corner, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt suggested in her syndicated column that perhaps women would move closer to better co-operation with men at the highest levels of politics if they did more on the financial side of campaigns.

Addressing members of her own party specifically, the former First Lady recommended that if they would raise more money for their own activities, they would be more respected by the men of their organizations and perhaps would eventually be offered political equality on the higher levels.

"It is better for the women to work harder to raise their own money, to finance their own expenses, and to run their organizations, as they think they should be run," she said.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Photography For The Layman

IV—STILL LIFE AND TABLE-TOP

BY PERVEEZ VICCAJI

IT is time the beginner ought to have registered in his mind the essentials of picture-making. From now onwards he should keep his artistic eye open for attractive compositions and possibilities in the line of original methods.

The amateur photographer does not take long to learn how expensive a hobby he has chosen: so that if he is keen on continuing his experiments in the art, he must always keep a spare roll of film handy.

But it is not enough to keep on the alert for photographic subjects that may cross your path in the daily round of life. A rainy evening or an extra bank-holiday may find you in the mood for some original experiments with your camera. If you are not inclined to step out of the house in search of possibilities, stay at home by all means; the shabbiest corner of your home can provide you with the needful.

STILL LIFE

Still life pictures will almost certainly involve time exposures. The beginner is usually hesitant to step out of the field of instantaneous shots, but he will agree with me that there is no teacher greater than experience. So move the pointer of your Box-camera to "Bulb" and proceed with your arrangement of the picture. You can pick up almost any of the objects from your house and arrange them together; as long as they have the slightest association with each other, even if the association is only in your mind.

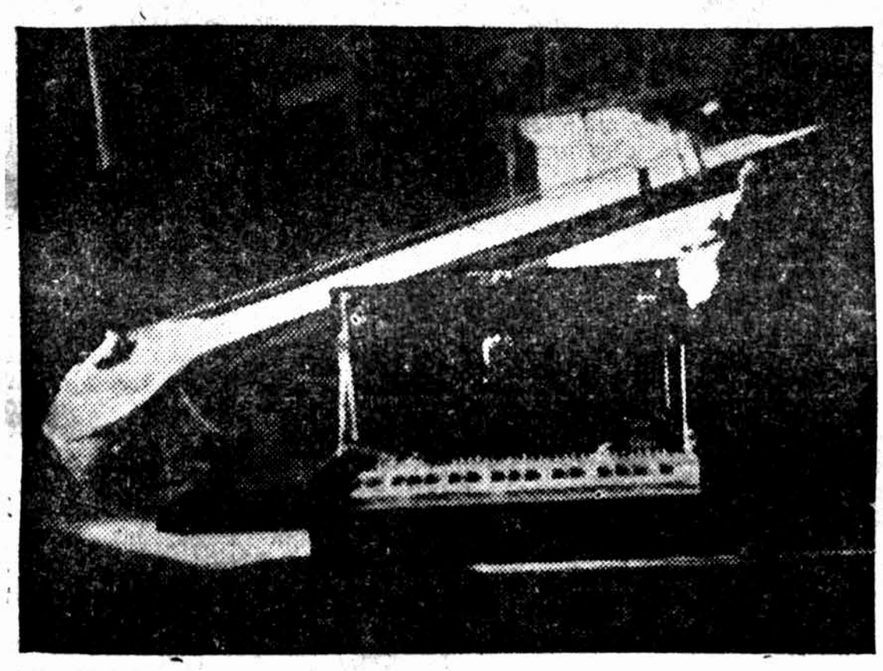
It would help you to think of a caption for your picture before taking the shot, so that from the beginning the composition moves towards the meaning in the picture. I do not know if Ryno Sorner thought of his captions before he took the pictures, but his photograph titled "Elegance" struck me as a very telling piece of still-life, in which each of the objects go towards communicating the meaning of the picture. It is a simple composition consisting of a pair of shoes, gloves and a gold-topped stick—all stamped with the mark of elegance.

One of the commonest experiments in still-life photography is the arrangement of fruit, vegetable or flowers. Still-life studies will stand to better effect if they are taken in indirect light, particularly the light coming through a window which falls on a small area leaving a dark background, very suitable for the background in the picture.

If you attempt a still-life picture in direct sunlight, remember to keep it against a dark background, or, if there is no natural background dark enough, create one with a prop or a curtain.

Another important thing to remember when you are experimenting with a Box-camera is not to go too close to the subject in your enthusiasm to cut off the superfluous background. While taking the picture concentrate on sharp focussing, arrangement, lighting (natural) etc., and if the composition turns out to be good, leave it to your photo-dealer to mask off the unwanted background and to enlarge the print into a picture.

If you suddenly feel like photographing your precious collection of pottery or china arrange it according to your heart's desire, and give it a time exposure indoors in indirect light, or else the sheen of the objects will be enhanced if taken in direct sunlight, thus taking away from the effect of any design on the pottery. The same rule of indirect lighting applies while photographing framed pictures, or any other glass objects which would dazzle the lens if caught in the sunlight.



Still-life study of a writing desk

TABLE-TOP STUDIES

Another very interesting branch of still-life photography is table-top study. It differs from other still-life pictures insofar as table-tops are story pictures or 'scenes' created by the photographer with the help of toys or human or animal figures in any material. The art lies in creating the illusion of reality while using lifeless material for the objects as well as the background. If you keep on the alert for table-top possibilities you will soon find yourself captivated by the sight of every effective table-piece or toy-figure that you come across. It is a healthy sign anyway, as I am sure the world could do with a little more creative thinking. So go ahead with your experiments and do not click until you are perfectly satisfied with the effect of your composition.

Are there children in your home? Or do you preserve the toys of your childhood in a special little showcase? If you can answer "Yes" to either of these queries it should not be difficult for you to create a live scene from the material in hand. You might find a couple of motor-cars, a jeep or a truck amongst the toys—place them on a round table very near to the curve and create the effect of an accident. A motor-cyclist in the way would be quite a finishing touch.

A tired donkey or a horse plodding down a wheel-worn road—you can create this picture with a toy or a table piece placed half-way down a path made of mud spread over a glass table or a mirror. If possible, place a painting of hills as a background, but only if it is in proportion, and only if it does not detract from the natural effect of the composition. Proportion, therefore, is the twin consideration in this type of photography — the first consideration being the illusion of reality.

Dr. Van De Wyer's famous photograph entitled "Quarrel" is a very attractive table-top study which tells the story with the help of a penguin family made of glass. The expression is the direct result of arrangement; arranged otherwise, the picture would show the mother penguin feeding her young ones, but with a little original thinking, the composition gives the effect of the mother and two little ones quarrelling with a third little one.

Another attractive study of the kind is the picture captioned "Artic" photographed by Mrs. Ballantine. It creates the illusion of a snow-covered landscape, and with toy polar bears arranged on pieces of broken crockery (transparent), the picture makes its title apt.

I have given examples from the masters of photography so that the beginner can learn something of the art by being in contact with the best examples. Of course, there is nothing like one's own experiments.

Table-top—A goat-waggon with the driver in mid-air.

Still-life study of writing desk

SPECIMEN OF GUPTA ART

Left jamb of the doorway of the sanctum of the early Gupta Temple at Deogarh showing rich ornamentation with figural and decorative sculptures.

THE GUPTA TEMPLE OF DEOGARH

Earliest Specimen Of Sikhara Type In Northern India

NINETEEN miles from Lalitpur in Jhansi is a picturesque wooded spot. The Betwa, here, forces her way through a narrow gorge in the Vindhya hills and expands into a magnificent sweep below a steep sandstone cliff. Along the foot of the rocky headland which constitutes the right bank of the Betwa, the plain falls into a well marked depression made by the drainage of this area. Across this depression, at the western edge of the elevated plain, stands a solitary temple.

The temple was noticed by archaeologists of the Government of India very early. General Cunningham refers to it in his Report for 1880 and P. C. Mookerji in his Report on the Antiquities in the District of Lalitpur of 1899. After that, Daya Ram Sahni excavated the plinth of the temple and identified several panels which were recovered by him in excavations. Recent conservation work has repaired the plinth to the maximum extent possible, restored the several courses of mouldings on the plinth, arranged larger archaeological fragments within the temple precincts and conserved scattered sculptures in a godown specially constructed for the purpose to the east of the temple.

To enhance the educative value of the collection the more important panels and sculptures have been labelled. Today complete information is available on the temple as the Archaeological Department of the Government of India has just published a monograph entitled "The Gupta Temple at Deogarh" by Pandit Madho Sarup Vats, Director General of Archaeology (No. 70 — Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India).

Earliest Example

The uniqueness of this temple, lies in the fact that it is the earliest (sixth century) lithic example extant in Northern India of the Sikhara type.

In the Deogarh temple we see an effort to throw off the rudimentary and rather ineffective convention of the flat roof and to obtain some appearance of height. It exemplifies an already well defined type of the transitional Sikhara of the Gupta period which, with time, grew taller, curvilinear, more perfected and elaborate.

Conjecture based on surviving panels, traditions and other evidence suggests that whole stories of the ten incarnations of Vishnu were narrated in stone in the sculptural decorations of this temple. Many pieces illustrating episodes from the life of Rama and Krishna have been preserved and they attest to the high plastic skill as well as the power of expressing emotion and suggesting mood in which the early Gupta artissans were masters. Decorative work elaborated from foliar motifs also richly adorned this temple in the past and fragments recapture a part of the beauty that has perished

INDIA'S ROBIN HOOD

SULTANA was a member of the Bhantu criminal tribe. With the rights and wrongs of classing a tribe as "criminal" and confining it within the four walls of the Najibabad Fort I am not concerned.

It suffices to say that Sultana, with his young wife and infant, son and some hundreds of other Bhantus, was confined in the fort under the charge of the Salvation Army.

Sultana's Escapes And Escapades

By Jim Corbett

From

"MY INDIA"

By permission of the Oxford University Press.

Chafing at his confinement, he scaled the mud walls of the fort one night and escaped as any young and high-spirited man would have done. This escape had been effected a year previous to the opening of my story and during that year Sultana had collected a hundred kindred spirits, all armed with guns, around him.

This imposing gang, whose declared object was dacoity, led a roving life in the jungles of the Terai and Bhabar, their activities extending from Gonda in the east to Saharanpur in the west, a distance of several hundred miles, with occasional raids into the adjoining province of the Punjab.

There are many fat files in Government offices on the activities of Sultana and his gang of dacoites. I have not had access to these files, and if my story, which only deals with events in which I took part or events which came to my personal notice, differs or conflicts in any respects with Government reports I can only express my regret. At the same time I do not retract one word of my story.

I first heard of Sultana when he was camping in the Garuppu jungles a few miles from our winter home at Kaladhungi. Percy Wyndham was at that time Commissioner of Kumaon, and as the Terai and Bhabar forests in which Sultana had apparently established himself were in Wyndham's charge he asked Government for the services of Freddy Young, a keen young police officer with a few years' service in the United Provinces to his credit. The Government granted Wyndham's request and sanctioned the creation of a Special Dacoity Police Force of three hundred picked men. Freddy was put in supreme command of this force and given a free hand in the selection of his men. He earned a lot of unpopularity by building up his force with the best men from adjoining districts, for Sultana was a coveted prize and their own officers resented having to surrender men who might have helped them to acquire the prize.

STORY OF DANCE AND ITS SEQUEL

While Freddy was mustering his force, Sultana was getting his hand in by raiding small townships in the Terai and Bhabar. Freddy's first attempt to capture Sultana was made in the forests west of Ramnagar. The Forest Department were felling a portion of these forests, employing a large labour force, and one of the contractors in charge of the labour was induced to invite Sultana, who was known to be camping in the vicinity, to a dance to be followed by a feast. Sultana and his merry men accepted the invitation, but just before the festivities began they prevailed on their host to make a slight alteration in the programme and have the feast first and the dance later. Sultana said his men would enjoy the dance more on full stomachs than on empty ones.

Here it is necessary to interrupt my story to explain for the benefit of those who have never been in the East that guests at a dance, or a 'nautch' as it is called here, do not take any part in the proceedings. The dancing is confined to a troup of professional dancing girls and their male orchestra.

Funds in plenty were available on both sides and, as money goes as far in the East towards buying information as it does in the West, one of the first moves of the two contestants in the game that was to be played was the organization of efficient secret services. Here Sultana had the advantage, for whereas Freddy could only reward for services rendered, Sultana could not only reward but could also punish for information withheld, or for information about his movements to the police, and when his method of dealing with offenders became known none were willing to court his displeasure.

FRIEND OF THE POOR AND NEEDY

Having known what it was to be poor, really poor, during his long years of confinement in the Najibabad Fort, Sultana had a warm corner in his heart for all poor people. It was said of him that, throughout his career as a dacoit, he never robbed a pice from a poor man, never refused an appeal for charity, and paid twice the price asked for all he purchased from small shopkeepers. Little wonder then that his intelligence staff numbered hundreds and that he knew the invitation he had received to the dance and feast had been issued at Freddy's instigation.

Meanwhile plans were on foot for the great night. The contractor, reputed to be a rich man, extended invitations to his friends in Ramnagar and in Kashipur; the best dancing girls and their orchestras were engaged, and large quantities of eatables and drink—the latter specially for the benefit of the dacoits—were purchased and transported by bullock cart to the camp.

At the appointed time on the night that was to see the undoing of Sultana, the contractor's guests assembled and the feast began. It is possible that the contractor's friends did not know who their fellow guests were, for on these occasions the different castes sit in groups by themselves and the illumination provided by firelight and a few lanterns was of the poorest. Sultana and his men ate and drank wisely and well, and when the feast was nearing its end the dacoit leader led his host aside, thanked him for his hospitality, and said that as he and his men had a long way to go he regretted they could not stay for the dance. Before leaving, however, he requested —and Sultana's requests were never disregarded — that the festivities should continue as had been arranged.

The principal instrument of music at a nautch is a drum, and the sound of the drums was to be Freddy's signal to leave the position he had taken up and deploy his force to surround the camp. One section of this force was led by a forest guard, and the night being dark the forest guard lost his way. This section, which was to have blocked Sultana's line of retreat, remained lost for the remainder of the night. As a matter of fact the forest guard, who had to live in the forest with Sultana and was a wise man,

(Continued on Page 21 Col. 3)

Not 'Cricket'

PATTER: By Asude

FOR some time past I have been receiving not-so-veiled hints from the Editor that I should try and be "humorous". No columnist, I am told, is worth his honorarium unless he is "humorous." Anybody, I am assured, can be "humorous,"—if he wishes to. Instances from the daily papers are cited.

I agree. I agree. It has been my perpetual headache from the cradle,—how to be "humorous" to Editors. It is not really my fault but only my misfortune that I have not succeeded even up to this age. And now,—they say, it is too late.

Is it? Not a bit of it. Who says that it is too late to be humorous? Look at—, but I must not mention names, I suppose. All I wish to register is a protest against this caveat,—that old men cannot be humorous. Look at Sri—but I err again.

I am determined to be "humorous" this morning, only if I can get over the after-effects of the Test Match. You know, the Test Match which was played at Delhi last week. I have quite a number of points to settle before I tell you about that match.

The first thing which I wish to ask is this: Why did the West Bengal Government return the lunatic and the cat to Pakistan? "What lunatic? What cat?" I know. But what have you been doing if you did not see this intriguing little bit loosened by the PTI?

"Calcutta, October 21. As a result of Pakistan's strict enforcement of the new system about five days ago, trains from East Pakistan are daily coming almost empty. Often a whole train carries either a cat in a bag or a pack of rubbish.

"Day before yesterday, the Barisal Express reached the Indian border carrying only a lunatic and a cat. They were, however, returned by the next train to Pakistan. For the last four days, this trans-border shuttle of jokes —'receive her, a cat' and 'no valid documents, returned'—has been the regular feature of the traffic between two Bengals." —PTI.

What a pity! Why on earth did they return the lunatic and the cat? Did not the Government of West Bengal have the elementary intelligence to see the obvious interpretation of this inane gesture? **"Bengal does not want a lunatic or a cat because Bengal has all the lunatics and cats which a decent State could possibly need."** Could you blame the world for thinking thus?

No originality at all. What a **mot juste** Bengal missed by not following the famous example of the Swiss General on a similar occasion. You did not read it when it came out? It happened during the last war.

When the Nazis were in power, German soldiers assigned to patrol the Swiss border made no effort to conceal their contempt for the stolid men facing them across the barricades. One day they handed across the barricades a handsomely wrapped box addressed to the Swiss commanding officer. The Swiss were not surprised to find the contents of the box to be fertilizer.

Next day, a similarly handsome box was presented by the Swiss to the German commander, who gruantled about Swiss lack of originality and turned it over, unopened, to an orderly. The orderly returned shortly, amazement on his face. In his arms was the package containing a large platter of golden Swiss butter.

The enclosed card read: "The ceremony you have initiated is altogether proper. Let us continue to send to each other the best from our lands." (blacks mine).

Why on earth did it not occur to the West Bengal to send a similar reply to Pakistan forwarding "the best from our lands?" No, not a lunatic and a cow,—but shall we say,—our very very own Paniwalla Maharaj and that cow. Pakistan has not got a patch on our Paniwalla Maharaj and that cow.

"What cow now?" Easy does it. I will tell you about that cow. Read this:

"Plaintiff's Plea..Bhandara (Madhya Pradesh), October 21. A plaintiff in a Civil suit in the Court of the Second Civil Judge of Bhandara gave up his claim for Rs. 300 as the defendant deposed after taking an oath in traditional fashion by holding the tail of a cow in his hand.

"A cow was specially brought in the Court for this purpose. The plaintiff was satisfied with the solemn oath taken by the defendant and, therefore, requested the Judge to withdraw the prosecution. The Judge dismissed the case with costs."

There could be no better Tit for the Pakistani Tat than this Indian Cow for the Moslem Cat. In fact, Paniwalla Maharaj might be asked to look after the Cow during the trek across the border.

But what we really require is not so much a "Paniwalla' Maharaj as a Maharaj with X'ray eyes for other stuff. It would save the Police a lot of worry and the Public lot of bother. Passengers with dogs in tow are on tenterhooks if the dog happens to sag in the middle. If you read my last article, you will understand why. And now, all the musical dovecotes in India are a-flutter over the Bareilly episode.

"Bareilly, October 17: A 'dholak' which failed to produce echo on striking, gave clue to two excise officials to seize four and a half seers of illicit 'ganja' concealed in it. The contraband material, valued at over Rupees One Thousand, was being smuggled by the owner of the dholak who was bound to leave by a train at Bareilly station on Wednesday."—P.T.I.

Is that "humorous" enough for you? I don't know. Me, it makes me shudder. For, I have met hundreds of 'dholaks' "which failed to produce echo on striking." I have one myself though I say it. It produces no sort of kind of echo strike as we may. I do not know if there is 'ganja' in it but it does give a man furiously to think, doesn't it?

I see a thousand musical soirees terrorstruck at the 'dholak' failing "to produce echo on striking. "I see millions of 'dholaks' mercilessly ripped open and yawning at the woebegone faces of bearded maestros all over the map. And I shudder. You may laugh, if you find it humorous."

* * *

But it is useless to carry on further. As I said in the beginning, I am recovering from the "Test" Match. No, not the one which was played at the Kotla Oval but the one which played at this bungalow in the drawing-room, same day, same hour, simultaneously.

It was played by two persons, the Kumar of Vizzianagram, that is, "Vizzy" and my youngest son. You remember that "Vizzy" was the chief running commentator of the Match on the All-India Radio. Well, he commentated and commentated well. In fact, too well. And this scallywag son of mine followed the commentation, — with a hocky stick. In the drawing-room where the Radio was.

I have nothing against the AIR but they must not have a commentator of the "Vizzy" type but someone less literal and graphic. For, commentation such as his produces a most sanguinary effect on boys, — armed with a hockey stick. This boy hit me, — believe it or not, I do not give a tinker's curse whether you do or do not, — hit me thrice. Verb, you will note very much sap. It could not be sappier.

ARYANS CHOSE THE SITE FOR THEIR GODS

Tehri Garhwal Vies With Kashmir In Beauty

BY PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI

TO a casual visitor from plains, Garhwal presents a deceptive appearance. Of all the scenery of this part of the Himalayas, the approach to Mussoorie, Chakrata, Landsdowne, Pauri, Narendranagar and Pratapnagar have always had a bewitching effect upon me.

SITUATED in different places in Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal, these hill stations have gradually faded from their prosperous glow. But the charms that drew thousands of tourists a decade back, still attract today. Their climate is as invigorating as before and their beauty still unsurpassed. You may still view golden sunshine and deep cloud-shadow on the high ridges. No place that has had all this long cherishment, that has ripened slowly in a benign sun, merits protracted periods of neglect or consignment to the passing notice of tourists, who have not the time to get to know, and love its nature.

Here is an account of Garhwal, the land of Garhwalis, which years before has been a celebrated hill resort.

Situated in the mid-Himalayas and bordering on Tibet and Himachal Pradesh, Pauri Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal, are among the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh. The land possesses exquisite natural beauty, with mountain ranges stretching as far as the eye can see, with beautiful small villages dotting the slopes amidst green paddy fields cut like terraces and the small streams and big rivers flowing sonorously through deep gorges and when the sky is clear, the majestic peaks of Nandadevi and Trisul far in the background provide a striking panorama of irresistible charm in Garhwal district. A trek from Mussoorie or Chakrata towards Rawain, though arduous, is exhilerating to a tourist. As the tourist goes up and up, skirting range after range, on the uneven bridle-path or the narrow steep footpath, the scenery grows more and more awe-inspiring, while the atmosphere gets cooler and bracing.

VIES WITH KASHMIR

On the way you meet the sons of the soil—still primitive. They flock round you clamouring for cigarettes. Young and old, men and women, all alike are fond of cigarettes. The offer of a smoke befriends them in a surprising way.

The United Garhwal covers an area of 10,850 sq. miles.

Though not well publicised Garhwal vies with Kashmir in the gift of nature.

Not less than Kashmir was Garhwal in the mind of Mughal Emperors. For big game hunting Akbar would come to the Mohan Pass, now known as Rajaji Sanctuary, named after the first Indian Governor-General, then a part of the Garhwal principality and the enchanting sylvan retreat further north of Mohan Pass in the same principality was recommended by Aurangzeb to Guru Ram Rai for his permanent residence—the place where the Jhanda Fair is held annually at Dehra Dun year in and year out.

Giving an account of Garhwal, which was called Himachal Pradesh also, Edwin T. Atkinson in his Gazetteer of the Himalayan districts writes that this part "received the homage justly due to it as the greatest and most formidable of all the mountain systems that the Aryans had met with and was finally declared to be the home of the Gods. From the earliest ages, the great, the good, and the learned have sought its peaceful valleys to enjoy nearer communion with the deity", (page 270-71).

IN PURANAS

But the history of India attaches special importance to Garhwal as the cradle of Indian philosophy. This is borne out by the fact that to stress the importance of Garhwal on the people of India sage Ved Vyas, author of the, Mahabharata, had to write the Kedar Khand Sub-Purana on Garhwal. This Sub-Purana is an ancient counterpart of what we may call a combined gazetteer of the present Pauri Garhwal and Tehri Garhwal districts. Hardly is there any such ancient gazetteer relating to any other part of India. Therefore, it is not surprising to find that the Puranas have declared Garhwal a paradise on earth. The great poet Kalidas could not but refer to Garhwal very jocundly in his masterpieces Raghubansa and Meghduta. Is there an Indian who is not proud of the Ganges and Jamuna? Will there be an Indian who will not be interested in Garhwal, the land of hope of heaven of thousands of pilgrims going reverently to Gangotri, Jamnotri, Badrinath and Kedarnath every year since time immemorial?

The history of Garhwal lies enveloped by oblivion of the remote past. The rock edict of King Ashoka at Kalsi goes to show that in the fifth century B.C. Garhwal formed a part of the Mauryan Empire. Later on it came within the domain of Samudra Gupta when it was included in that region of his kingdom known as Kartripur. The famous Chinese pilgrim Huen Tsang refers to Garhwal as prosperous principality by the name of Brahmputra. From this it is evident that its present name "Garhwal" is of much later origin. As a matter of fact, it dates from the 16th century A.D. when Raja Ajai Pal integrated the 52 "Garhs" (fortresses), into which Garhwal was divided then, and christened the integrated territory as Garhwal (Garh-Wala, the master of fortresses).

ADVENT OF BRITISH

The first historic and graphic account of it occurs in the "Some eminent Garhwalis" by Mr. S. C. Negi. After Ajai Pal the history of Garhwal is a series of effective, gallant exploits by Garhwalis against the inroads of the Dalai Lama of Tibet, the Chand rulers of Kumaun and also some chieftains of Himachal Pradesh. Garhwal proudly maintained its independent entity till the beginning of the last century. But in 1803 A.D. the Gorkhas overrun Garhwal, slayed its ruler Raja Pradumna Shah at Dehra Dun and so smote Garhwal that it could not sustain the blow and had to seek protection and help of the British. Consequently with the defeat of the Gurkhas by the British in 1815 Raja Sundershan Shah came under the suzerainty of the British. He parted with the eastern half of Garhwal and made it over to them while he retained the rest—Tehri Garhwal—for himself. He made Tehri his capital.

TOWARDS DEMOCRACY

From 1815 onwards the history of Tehri Garhwal state is a long tale of exploitation, supression and repression, and popular agitations There were glorious agitations in Khaspatti, Rawain, Karakot and Saklana from time to time. The developments in British India influenced the people of Tehri directly. With the surrender of power by Britain to India the agitation for responsible government received a tremendous fillip in Tehri Garhwal also. The wave of political consciousness that was passing over Tehri for some decades past, ultimately turned into popular agitation in 1946 which, without the least violence, but with the martyrdom of Suman, Saklani and Molu, ushered in on February 15, 1947, the Prajamandal Interim Ministry on the ashes of 1300-years-old feudal autocracy. The ministry lived for about a year and a half though with such notoriety that a complaint against its misdoings has been pending with the States Ministry till now. Finally Tehri merged with U. P. on 1st August, 1949. People feared that with its merger with U.P. their distinctive way of life and their culture would disappear. The merger of Tehri Garhwal State gave such a bitter taste to the people that in the general elections popular resentment turned to rank reactionarism.

NATURAL RESOURCES

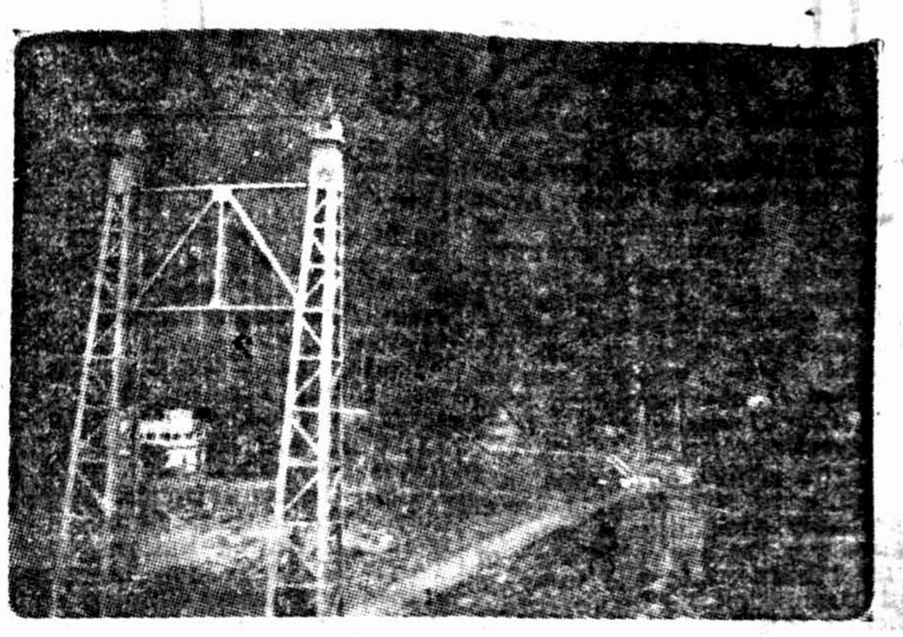
The 4,500 sq. miles of Tehri Garhwal is dotted with 2,700 villages inhabited by 4,12,000 persons. Tehri Garhwal abounds in natural wealth—rich minerals and precious flora and fauna. The forests of Tehri Garhwal are among the best ones in the country and capable of pushing up match and newsprint industries on a very large scale, besides being confident of supplying the medicinal herbs needed by the country. The apples of Harsil are probably the finest in the world. But the pity is that this district is perpetually deficit in its food production and depends on supplies from outside. Rawain and Fateh-Parbat which are contiguous to Tibet are good producing centres.

In July, 1950, the U.P. Government set up a committee for the development of wool industry in these hills and to chalk out a five-year plan for improved sheep-breeding.

On the cultural side Garhwal has a place of its own. Its art, language and lore and traditions are proud possession of the country and afford vast potentialities for research in the field.

Garhwal, particularly Tehri Garhwal, is perhaps the only part of the country, whose lack of means of communications and backwardness of the people, along with perpetual food deficiency, make its people go about in the country as refugees in thousands from generation to generation. Oppressed by misfortune, most of them waste their lives and energy in household and hotel service and come out even for such hard labour as pulling rickshaws, carrying heavy loads and even dandies on their shoulders. The Census reports of the U.P. bear testimony to it. Unless this state of affairs is improved, these people will continue to be wandering gypsies. If these people lose hopes of betterment the consequent frustration may well endanger the stability not only of this border region but of the whole of the country.

PILGRIMS CROSS THIS



The famous suspension bridge of Lakshman Zoola, Rishikesh.

EVER-SMILING

The village hillwoman looks always happy.

A SACRED SHRINE

Mansa devi Temple located on a hill

The Zenith Is Past

POLICE APPARATUS KEEPS 'REDS' IN POWER

By W. N. Ewer

THE late Benito Mussolini used to declare that the 20th century was the century of Fascism. The late Adolf Hitler announced that the Nazi regime would last a thousand years. It was the same trick—a form of confidence trick. The purpose was to give their own followers or dupes confidence, and to undermine the morale of their opponents.

'It is no use resisting or opposing us' they suggested. 'Time is on our side. Fascism—or Nazism—is an irresistible force. Its victory is certain. If you are wise you will accept the inevitable, and submit with a good grace. Otherwise, woe betide you!'

The threat accompanied the confident prophesy. 'I shall come to power', said Hitler, 'and when I do, the heads will roll in the sand'.

The Communists, so like the Fascists and the Nazis in many ways, are like them in this also. 'History is on our side', they say. The triumph of Communism, they proclaim, is a law nature, an inevitable consequence of the 'historical process'. And, they add, those who are foolish enough to fight against it will pay dearly for their folly.

Intimidation

They have been trying to intimidate the West Germans with such threatening promises. 'The leaders of the Federal Republic,' said Herr Pieck, Communist President of the East German Government, 'will face trial before a people's court sooner than they think'. Typical Hitler methods.

But it all depends upon creating that belief that it is all inevitable, that opposition is in the long run hopeless. And there is in fact not a shred more reason for believing in the inevitable victory of Communism than there was for believing in the inevitable victory of Fascism or Nazism.

After all it is thirty years since the President of the Communist International proclaimed that 'all Europe will be one Soviet Republic within a year.' That was at a time when the Communist ideology had a great appeal to the masses everyhere. Communism had not become what it is today—a mere instrument of an imperialist despotism.

Communism had a real hope of succeeding when it sought to spread by arousing hopes. Today it seeks to spread by awakening fears. That is a sign not of strength but of weakness.

It was Marx himself who wrote that every system carries within itself the seeds of its own decay. And it is already clear that the seeds of decay are germinating in the Soviet system. Thirty-four years after the revolution the Bolshevik Party has still failed to create a stable order. The 'classless society' in which there should be no internal conflicts in which all men were to be free and all men contented, can only be held together by force. The regime can only be maintained by a police apparatus similar in all essentials to that of the Tsars.

Police Raj

Stalin's recent pronouncement calling for a strengthening of the 'State organs'—which by now should be 'withering away'—is very revealing. The excuse that this is because the Soviet Union is threatened by 'capitalist imperialism' is transparent. It could be a reason for strengthening the army. It cannot be the real reason for wishing to strengthen the police, for, in this context, and in Marxist terminology, 'State organs' certainly means the State police.

If Stalin feels that his police system must be strengthened it means that he is afraid not of attack from without but of trouble from within. It means that even the sending of some millions of discontented men and women to the prison camps of Siberia has not got rid of discontent. It may well have increased it. For all these millions have friends and relations. They may be cowed, but they are sullen and resentful. So are over-driven underpaid workers, who know of the luxuries which the ruling group enjoy, and of the wide gap between them and

(Continued on Page 23 Col. 3)

Last Look Round

"ASHTAPUTRA . . . BHAVA" ('be blessed with eight sons') has been the greeting, since unknown centuries amongst the Hindus, to the new-wed bride. Though the bride blushes at this blessing of the elders, there was no protest against it nor has there been any modification of this form of greeting.

Eight scheduled sons, according to the blessing, was probably considered a safe figure for the perpetuation of the family and the increase of population. I have often heard this blessing sincerely pronounced on young married women by elderly people. But my reactions have been often very distressing. The food shortage in the country and the poverty of the masses, which multiply generally in a greater ratio than the "haves", make one think that a newly-wed couple should not produce more than two children at the most, so that in the final alignment of humanity there will be just two to perpetuate the two that entered wedlock. This may be a cynical calculation and wishful thinking. But if we go on multiplying four times for each couple, and with the improvement in medical aid, hygienic conditions and sanitation, India's population may very easily quadruple in the course of three or four generations, if not earlier.

The Evil

IT is therefore heartening to read that India's Commander - in-Chief, General K. M. Cariappa, said at the civic reception at Miraj last week: "IT IS SINFUL THAT A PERSON SHOULD GIVE BIRTH TO TOO MANY CHILDREN" in a country where food conditions are difficult and where there is poverty.

Vinoba Bhave at Patna the other day deplored the fact that men and women nowadays became parents at a very young age, and he suggested that people should exercise restraint and limit the period of "Grahasthashram" or family (wedded) life, which should begin at the age of 25 and end at 40 or the earliest it should begin at the age of 20 and conclude latest at the age of 45. He believed, according to the report, that if people acted up to his advice, it would mean conservation of energy, which could be profitably used for the welfare of society.

There may be difference of opinion with regard to the latter part of Vinoba's dictum but with regard to the former part of it, any one who is aware of the profuse fecundity of the Bihar people will whole heartedly agree. Besides it is not enough if the period of Grahasthashram is limited: there is also the need of spacing out the children, so that their upbringing does not suffer on account of the too many children in the family. There are instances — and they are not rare — where children are born, to several couples, at the interval of a year and half or two years, if not earlier. During Grahasthashram, therefore, even though one limits its duration, there is need for spacing out children and having only that number whose upbringing would not suffer because there too many.

Detrimental

WHILE this is the condition in India there seems to be man-power shortage elsewhere for the objective kept before several of the powerful nations in the world. Communist Russia is out to spread its ideology by any and every available means in other countries of the world. The recent Communist Party Congress, held after 19 years at Moscow, has drafted out the strategy to be pursued to achieve this objective. As fatherland of Communists all over the world, when its ideology is firmly rooted in more and more countries of the world, Soviet Russia would be free from the fear complex of aggression by capitalist or bourgeois countries. But there is one snag.

Last week a joint Chinese and North Korean war communique claimed that in two years of war in Korea their forces had wiped out 660,000 United Nations troops. Probably, even if these figures are true, the United Nations CAN TAKE IT. It is not, however, known how many Chinese and North Koreans have been WIPED OUT, to use the current phrase, in the two years of the same war.

The cartoon, reproduced on this page is in a sense very interesting. When Red China's boss Mao Tse-tung was received in Moscow during his recent visit to the Soviet capital, Stalin and Molotov are saying — in the cartoon — "We have great plans for you. How many people have you left now?" This cartoon is from the "Washington Post".

Kremlin Headache

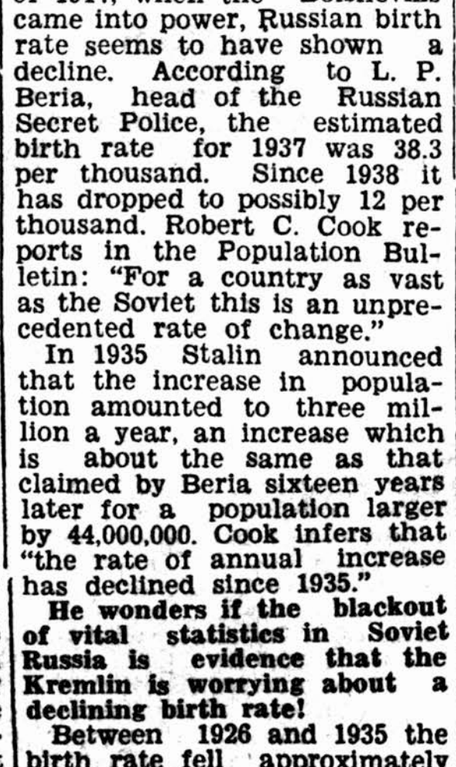
CARTOONS are meant to be entertaining, though India's Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru said that he did not derive much entertainment from them. While, however, this cartoon answers the poser in a way about the losses of the Chinese in the Korean war, a writer in the "New York Times" poses the question IS RUSSIAN BIRTH RATE DECLINING? In the days of the Czars the birth rate in Russia was high. But since the October Revolution of 1917, when the Bolsheviks came into power, Russian birth rate seems to have shown a decline. According to L. P. Beria, head of the Russian Secret Police, the estimated birth rate for 1937 was 38.3 per thousand. Since 1938 it has dropped to possibly 12 per thousand. Robert C. Cook reports in the Population Bulletin: "For a country as vast as the Soviet this is an unprecedented rate of change."

In 1935 Stalin announced that the increase in population amounted to three million a year, an increase which is about the same as that claimed by Beria sixteen years later for a population larger by 44,000,000. Cook infers that "the rate of annual increase has declined since 1935."

He wonders if the blackout of vital statistics in Soviet Russia is evidence that the Kremlin is worrying about a declining birth rate!

Between 1926 and 1935 the birth rate fell approximately from forty-five per thousand to thirty. Cook believes, according to the writer, that the increase in population of approximately 23,500,000 from 1925 to 1930 reflects a decline in the death rate, which must be attributed to better health.

MOSCOW MISSION



"We have great plans for you. How many people have you left now?"

—The Washington Post.

Other Evidence

THERE is other inferential evidence also. In 1936 Russia tightened the lax marriage and divorce laws, and decreed abortion illegal, though once it was encouraged. The birth rate responded by climbing temporarily to 36.6 in 1937. Then the downward trend was resumed, according to Cook. Now Russia encourages large families, by awarding special medals and prizes to mothers of five and more children. State payments to mothers once began with the seventh child in 1936, NOW THEY BEGIN WITH THE FIRST. Parents with large families have special privileges. Divorce is now prohibitively expense and extremely difficult to obtain in Soviet Russia.

The dictators must have adequate man-power if they want to dominate the world. Atom bombs or even the Hydrogen or Hell bomb may decimate a few millions or even tens of millions of people in an enemy country. But the opponent who possesses at the same weapon, probably in abundance, will also retaliate and give an even worse deal to the aggressor. Then whoever is the "conqueror" must have sufficient man-power to occupy enemy territory. This is a problem more vital indeed than the production of atom or hydrogen bombs. And undoubtedly it must be giving a big headache to the Kremlin bosses.

Deo's Latest

VINOBA BHAVE has had good response to his "Bhoodan" movement in many provinces. He might not have been able yet to get the target figure in any province, but his achievements have been encouraging. Shri. Shankarrao Deo, head of the Sarva Seva Sangha, also has been on a similar mission since some time past. He has been evoking some response to his appeal for "Bhoodan" in some of the provinces which he has toured so far. But in Madras during the last week he seems to have come against an iron wall. A report from Madura said that in Kolavandan, where the paddy and sugarcane lands are rich soil, nobody came forward to offer any land to Shri Shankerrao Deo. He has, therefore, undertaken a fast. In a public meeting Shri Shankarrao is reported to have said that he had failed in the service of "Daridra-Narayan"—the poor—probably because he had failed to secure in that place any "Bhoodan."

One wonders whether Vinoba Bhave would countenance the attitude and action taken by Shankarrao Deo to induce the landholders to part with a little of their possessions!

PHENOMENAL SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION

Medicine And Education Reach Dangis

MANY anthropologists hold the view that the position of aboriginals in respect of alcoholic drinks is fundamentally different from that of the civilized society and that alcohol has almost a ritualist significance in aboriginal social set-up and organization. This belief has been completely exploded by the Dangis who are children of the forest.

Marriages are rarely performed among the Dangis. Betrothal marks the married life among them and it costs the Dangi about Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. It is usually celebrated with the villagers being entertained to tea now and not alcoholic drinks. A bride can betroth with any other man provided she pays off the expenses of the first betrothal. They dance in groups during betrothals as well as during the Divali, Dasara and Shimga festivals. But no liquor is consumed on such occasions now.

Prohibition has proved a total success and the Dangis have completely given up drink. Nor is there any illegal activity like illicit distillation.

Like other Adiwasis, the Dangis suffer from the influence of superstition. They believe in witches and witchcraft; and the Bhagat or the nearest approach to the witch-doctor functioned profitably among them till recently. When medical relief was taken to them in the jungle, they tried to put up resistance and cases are known of Dangi patients preferring to remain shivering under a tree to taking advantage of a doctor's services.

MEDICAL RELIEF

There are three dispensaries in the district and medicines are supplied free to the population.

There are two-newly-opened mobile dispensaries and they cater to the requirements of medical relief of 30 per cent of the population distributed in the two forest ranges. There are two mobile hygienic units which carry out DDT spray operations, attend to sanitation of the villages and also provide medical relief to the villagers.

With the establishment of a new hospital at a cost of Rs. 313,000 which will be completed by the next year, the existing medical relief facilities will have been considerably strengthened.

EDUCATION DRIVE

Government had been faced with an uphill task in taking education to the jungle. The percentage of illiteracy in the Dangs is 99. Several difficulties had to be faced and surmounted. It was hard for children to walk long distances to attend school. They were therefore given a midday meal consisting of vitamin tablets, milk powder, nagli, dates etc. Rs. 45,000 have been spent so far on the midday meal and in addition Rs. 14,000 were spent on supplying every school-going child with free clothing.

There were only six government primary schools during the pre-merger days. The number has increased to 70 in addition to 19 private aided schools. The number of children attending the schools increased correspondingly from 284 to 25,000. Fifty-six school-cum-teacher's hutments have been erected with the help of the villagers while construction of pucca school buildings is in progress.

Four hostels provide residential accommodation to over 100 boys who prosecute higher primary studies and eight more hostels are going to be opened. An expenditure of Rs. 2,000 a year has been sanctioned for financial assistance to Dangi students prosecuting their studies outside the Dangs district. Secondary education will be introduced shortly.

NOVEL HOUSING SCHEME

In the sphere of housing, the Housing Board is popularising co-operative housing with a special scheme. Under the scheme, a Dangi pays the sum of Rs. 5 and becomes a member of the co-operative society. In return, he gets a government-built house of two types costing Rs. 700 and Rs. 900. He is required to pay Rs. 200 and Rs. 300 by way of labour for such a house. The houses have a floor area of 400 and 500 square feet, two rooms and a kitchen with a verandah. Six housing societies formed for the six forest ranges have built 312 houses at a total cost of over Rs. 2-1/2 lakhs for Government. The amount advanced to the Dangis is treated as a loan without interest repayable in equal instalments in 15 years. The Housing Board has planned construction of 2,000 houses in a period of 5 years.

Over 60 per cent of the population has been brought in contact with the co-operative movement through the activities of 17 co-operative societies. The societies have 7,000 shareholders and their capital amounts to Rs. 35,000.

Seven of the societies are engaged in the operations of exploitations of forest coupes which they obtained from Government at upset prices. The societies worked successfully, but could not market the timber extracted with the result that timber worth over Rs. 14 lakhs is lying unsold. Government has therefore decided to give forest coupes to the societies on the logging contract basis and they will now supply the timber extracted to the Forest Department.

The Dangis, in replacing the forest contractors who used to clean up huge profits, are being helped to enjoy the fruits of their labour and share the forest wealth they possess without the intervention of the contractor, sawkar and other elements that used so far to exploit the Dangis.

From Assam To Kerala

FROM Margherita in Assam we have a story of villagers watching a wild elephant calf struggling against a huge python which had the calf's hind leg in its mouth. The villagers set the elephant calf free after hacking the python to pieces. A similar story is told by the villagers of a tug-of-war between an adult elephant and a python 17 years ago in the same area.

There is the mythological story of Gajendra-Moksha, in which a crocodile had caught hold of one of the front legs of an elephant while it had gone for a drink in a river. It is said that the elephant prayed to god Krishna who came rushing to the spot and with his discus killed the crocodile and released the elephant.

Tradition has it that the founder of the Advaita philosophy Shankaracharya who was the only son of his parents was keen on entering Sanyas, the celebate state. But his mother opposed him vehemently. But without his mother's permission, Shankaracharya could not enter Sanyas. His versatile brain then devised a ruse. Shankaracharya comes from Kaladi in Travancore-Cochin state. Nearby there is the river Alwaye. He once went to the river for a bath and was followed by his mother. When in the water of the river, Shankaracharya began to shout that he was caught hold of by a crocodile, which was trying to swallow him. His mother was very much upset to see her son in the grip of a monster. Taking the opportunity of the state of mind of his mother, who was under the impression that she may lose her only son, Shankaracharya pleaded that at least in that moment of danger which threatened his life his mother give him permission to embrace Sanyas. The terrified fond mother gave him permission to embrace Sanyas, whereupon Shankaracharya came out of water saying that the crocodile had loosened its grip on him. Though it is only a traditional story, if true, it speaks a lot for the resourcefulness of Shankaracharya.

M. R. A.

MORAL Rearmament had its innings at Colombo in Ceylon during the last week. The Rev. G. Basil Jackson, Superintendent of the Methodist Church in Ceylon, posed three questions to Dr. Frank Buchman, leader of the M.R.A. He asks:

Does M.R.A. believe in God?

If so, is it the god of the Bible or the Koran?

Has it got a faith? Or does it just believe, like the Communists, in the perfectibility of human nature?

Rev. Jackson says: "It (M.R.A.) would seem to aim at enlisting people of every faith or of no faith at all in the pursuit of the ideal of absolute goodness. That is to pursue a will-o'-the-wisp". Rev. Johnson concludes: "It seems to me that M.R.A. is a religious movement without a theology without a faith—which is a contradiction in terms."

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Stamps The Safest Bet

CLASSIC MATERIAL WILL ALWAYS HAVE A MARKET

THE interest of the lay public in philately is growing day by day. For this growth, the large amounts realised when stamps come under the hammer at open auction, and the generous publicity accorded these realisations, is primarily responsible.

Hardly a week goes by without some British newspaper giving a break to some attractive auction realisation. The theme of most of these bits of publicity is that the lucky owner bought the piece for a few pence and received a few hundred pounds when he came to sell it.

While this type of publicity is often quite misleading—in the sense that it does not hint at the very special factors which go into the making of a rarity—it does, as I have already said, help to spread the hobby among people who often take to it from a purely financial angle and later come to fal in love with it for the stamps themselves.

The article reprinted below appeared originally in the 'Financial Times' of London, and was written by one of their correspondents.

A gentleman who bought a 5sh. book of stamps at a post office recently discovered that one of the pages of 2½d stamps was imperforate. It was sold last year at a London auction for £320, which represented to the seller a tax-free profit of about 400,000 percent.

This is an outstanding example of the fortuitous element in stamp-collecting, a pursuit which is attracting an ever-increasing following.

INFLATION HEDGE

The tax collector may have cut short the day of the great stamp collections, but the number of medium-sized collections is growing yearly.

Philately's recreational aspects apart, the value of stamps as hedges against inflation has been proved through two world wars. Easily portable, and possessing an international value, their prices have been enhanced as world currencies have depreciated.

In the season just ended, London's two larger auction rooms, Harmer's and Robson Lowe's, have both reported a slightly smaller turnover than that of the previous year, but this does not illustrate a decline in stamp values. In both cases fewer collections came up for sale, and prices were generally well maintained.

During the war years new price levels were reached for rare stamps, especially British Empire issues whose availability, while world markets were closed put them at a premium. In the immediate post-war years a general price rise occurred following the resumption of international trading. Only exceptionally have values fallen. Various Rumanian stamp issues —very popular before the war among German collectors— have fallen out of favour.

COMMONWEALTH VALUES

Also, on the showing of last season's auctions, British Commonwealth stamps have not altogether maintained the high level of the last few years.

That level is adequately illustrated by the figure of £240 paid last year for a 1d. Black on an envelope postmarked "Bath My 2 1840". This is the highest price ever paid for a 1d. Black, the same piece having changed hands in 1929 for £50. Similarly a Cape of Good Hope "Woodblock" issue, with an error of colour, was sold for £1,200, the first Cape stamp to realise four figures; it was sold in London for £500 in 1935.

The highest figure for a single collection during the last season was that of 10,000 guineas, paid for Mr. Tweedale's British and Commonwealth issues. In this field, the Royal Collection of British and Commonwealth stamps remains one of the great collections of the world.

TURNOVER TOTALS

Some important collections have been disposed of in New York recently, which before the war might have been sold in London. The balance has moved across the Atlantic to some extent, but the turnover totals of the largest London stamp dealers, a large percentage of which figure represents exports, demonstrate that London still maintains its place as the centre of the world's stamp markets.

Nevertheless, in the 1950-51 season, Harmer's of New York surpassed the turnover figure of their parent company in London for the first time. Since the war Harmer's of London have averaged £250,000 turnover at their annual auctions, a figure which does not include sales by private treaty, which last year were to the value of £115,000. Robson Lowe's auction turnover last year was £216,000, of which over 40 per cent was for export. The U.S.A., South Africa and Australia take the bulk of exports from Britain.

It is rare for museums and similar institutions in the U.K. to purchase stamp collections. The stamp market does not therefore suffer the regular contraction of saleable objects experienced, for instance, by the art market. Museums occasional receive bequests of valuable collections—the famous Tapling Collection in the British Museum is an example —but the great majority of stamp collections, when estates are being realised, come under the hammer in the London auction rooms. Provincial interest in stamps has greatly increased in recent years, and Manchester is established as the largest provincial stamp market in the U.K.

RARITY FACTOR

Of the many factors combining to make a stamp valuable, rarity is probably the foremost. The only known example of a 1 cent British Guiana 1856 stamp was sold in 1922 for £7,400, and this figure still holds its place as the highest price ever paid for a single stamp; for this price the ants of British Guiana, for whom paper is a staple diet, must be held largely responsible.

In the same way, the reluctance of Mauritians in the earlier days of British sovereignty to use British stamps has led to only 26 post office Mauritius 1d. and 2d. stamps remaining in existence, and none has come on the market for some years. This element of rarity has led to stamps becoming, paradoxically, the more valuable for their defects, and the prices paid for postal forgeries are on the increase.

"SWAPPING SYSTEM"

Currency control has hampered philatelists since the end of the war, except in the Scheduled Territories — the Commonwealth countries (Canada excepted), and a few soft currency countries. All other dealings, until last year, had to be done on the "swapping system", supervised by the British Philatelic Association acting as agents for the Board of Trade.

In April 1951, currency was permitted for stamp imports from Marshall Aid countries— still, however, to be effected through the agency of the B.P.A. The barter system remains in force for the dollar area, and is likely to remain so.

The general lifting of restrictions on international trade in stamps, and the increasing number of investors in stamp collections both in North America, and in Commonwealth countries, bodes well for philatelists, who can look on their activities, after the price rises of recent years, as a satisfactory way of combining business with pleasure.

While discussing this article it should be stressed that it is intended primarily for the lay reader. For this reason, while the general conclusions drawn are accurate enough, there are several sins of omission and commission with regard to details.

For example, when the author claims that stamps are a hedge against inflation, he fails to make the distinction that several classes of stamps may be just the reverse. Only certain restricted types of material — which are scarce in themselves, and therefore in constant demand the world over — can serve as 'portable currency'. The lay reader who imagines that all stamps rise more or less automatically needs to be told that there are many which have shot up and dropped considerably — years after the world thought they had stabilised.

It is peculiar that the writer of the article singled out Roumania for having fallen in favour with the collector, and that he obliquely blamed the Germans for this. Actually most of the Eastern European countries have been in the midst of a slump for some time past, and while the political situation must be blamed to a certain extent, the main reason lies in the insane stamp-issuing policies these nations have followed for some years past.

The Germans or anyone else have little to do with the unpopularity of Eastern Europe— if the countries involved did not have a few hundred new stamps every year, issued on every conceivable pretext, matters would soon right themselves.

In point of fact, CLASSIC issues of Roumania or her neighbours have been little affected. The Moldavian 'Bulls' and most of the other early classic have always commanded a ready enough market, even if, due to the unpopularity of later material, rises in this class of stamps have not been as frequent as they might otherwise have been.

While a realisation of £1,200 for the Cape 'Woodblock' error created quite a flutter in philatelic circles at the time, the netting of £240 for the Bath Penny Black (cited as unusual in the article) was only to be expected. The Penny Black is the first stamp issued and this particular "Bath My 2" copy is the earliest known example. Those who collect 'first day covers' might be interested and impressed by this grand-mammy of them all! Correct 'first day' of the Penny Black was May 6th, but the postmaster at Bath 'beat the gun' by a few days with the result that this copy (May 2nd) is not only a 'first day' but a PRE-first-day! In the light of the tremendous amount of research that has been done on this stamp, it was not at all surprising that this earliest known specimen should have fetched so high a realisation.

The last few paragraphs of the article merit serious attention. Stamps are a two-way traffic, and the lessening of trade restrictions is more than overdue. Stamps help to cement goodwill, they foster better understanding among nations; they make for friendlier contacts between men who may happen to live thousands of miles apart.

The saving of a comparatively modest amount of exchange by restrictions on the philatelic market hardly seems worth the candle, and many of the nations which have clamped irksome controls on stamp movement of all kinds might profitably consider the gains to be had once these controls have been abolished.

Ancient Chinese Cave Paintings

This ancient Chinese cave painting bears a startling resemblance to the cave art of prehistoric Europe. The item illustrated is part of the recent 'Glorious Mother Country' series of China.

Columbia

To celebrate the founding of the city of Manizales, the Columbian Republic recently issued a 23 centavo stamp. The printing order was given to the famous Swiss house of Courvoisier, and total quantity produced was 3,000,000. Central subject of the stamp is the Cathedral of Manizales.

Sweden

Due on November 1st was a Swedish stamp in commemoration of the Swedish Telegraphs. The first line was opened between Stockholm and Upsala in 1853. Due some time next year is a special stamp marking the seventh centenary of the founding of Stockholm.

Dutch 'Charities'

Due on November 17th are the annual Dutch Children's Charities. From advance illustrations it appears that the stamps are going to be every bit as popular with collectors as their predecessors. This set has a double interest for the thematelist, for it features children along with assorted animals.

Destitute and invalid children will, as in former years, benefit from the modest charity premium which is attached to these attractive stamps The designs have been executed by Mrs. Jenny Dalenoord and printed by Enschede's, Haarlem. Subjects and values are given below:

2c plus 3c yellow-green, boy and goat.

5c plus 3c carmine, girl on a donkey.

6c plus 4c, blue-green, girl with dog.

10c plus 5c yellow-ochre, boy with cat.

20c plus 7c blue, boy with rabbit.

Mere Motive-Hunting

Whoever it is that drafts official communiques for the Postal Department, pulled a boner of the first magnitude when, in writing about the issue of the Saint Poets series (which was still some way off), he wrote 'These six names have been selected to begin with because a photogravure press has been acquired and it is considered that it should not be kept idle.'

I had remarked in these columns at the time how absurd it appeared that merely because a press had been obtained, THEREFORE stamps had to be printed. Now there is a note in the October number of the Gibbons Stamp Monthly on the same subject. As the note says this is probably the first occasion when a country has so openly and unashamedly given so flimsy an excuse for the issue of new stamps.

As Gibbons say, there is always a tendency on the part of any printing works concerned solely with stamp production for its own country to attempt to justify its existence by a constant flood of new issues. Since most new issues manage to pay their way through the support of local collectors, a steady stream of new issues can well be a profitable venture.

In their final paragraph, Gibbons rightly state: 'There must be a point at which production becomes so great as to reduce the issue of further stamps to an absurdity'. India, thank heaven, does not appear to have sunk to quite this level, but if the motive for the creation of new stamps does, really, lie only in a desire to keep the press occupied, all one can say is that philatelic affairs are soon going to be in a pretty pickle altogether!

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM Re. 1/8/.

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Men and Women to work in spare time. Box 3291 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Resident Engineer, Assistant Engineer and Estimator, well experienced in Building work. Apply to Mr. S. C. Lahiri, Consulting Civil Engineer, Martin Burn Ltd., 12 Mission Row, Calcutta—1.

(5172)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Hindi knowing Matrics! Pass B. A. in two years. Grover's Correspondence College (Registered) Post Box: 372, New Delhi.

(5134)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

Wanted 1st class firm in Bombay, well introduced with Paints and Printing Ink Factories for organising the sale of Stand Oil and Linseed Oil in the Bombay region on behalf of a first class Oil Mill in Calcutta. Apply with full particulars stating terms and business to Box No. 5160 Bombay Chronicle.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 & 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPOSIDHI, Madras 17.

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street, Bombay, 2.

IMAM HUSAIN'S MARTYRDOM

Public Meeting Of City Muslims

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A public meeting of the Muslims of Bombay, under the auspices of the Tanzeem Committee, was held last night at Piroo Lane to commemorate the martyrdom of Imam Husain.

Mr. Mohammad Tahir Khan, M.L.A., presided. The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Ganapati Shankar Desai, Mr. Natha Lall, Mr. Abdul Qadir Salehbhoy, Sardar Pratap Singh, Giani Gurbachan Singh and Mr. Zakir Husain Farooqi spoke on the life of Imam Husain.

Mr. Mustafa Faqeh, Deputy Minister of Revenue, also participated in the meeting.

EXAMINATION RESULTS DELAYED

Owing to unavoidable circumstances, the results of the examinations scheduled to be declared on 31st October, 1952 and 4th November, 1952, will be declared on Wednesday, the 5th November, 1952, says a press note from the Registrar of the University of Bombay.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Kartak Vad 1, 2009.
Muslim: Safar 13, 1372
Parsis: Khordad 2, 1322.
Sunrise 6-40 a.m..
Sunset 6-06 p.m.
Hightide 11-44,
Lowtide 05-55, 17-53

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

BOMBAY STATE NEW TAXES OPPOSITION MANDAL: General meeting of the Action Committee at Podar Balika Vidyalaya, Fanaswadi 3 p.m.

BOMBAY STATE TENANT'S CONFERENCE: Peoples Hall 6-00 p.m

KHETWADI MITRA MANDAL: Inauguration of Bharat Kalyan Kendra at 4th Cross Lane, Khetwadi Back Road 8 p.m. Mr. M. M. Naik Nimbalkar will preside.

B.P.C.C.: Tea party in honour of Dr. Taraknath Das, Congress House 6-30 p.m.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY: Centenary celebration at Taj Mahal Hotel 9-30 a.m. Mr. Girjashankar Bajpai, Governor will inaugurate the function.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri Vidya Siddhi Kendra Service by Dr. Trivikram on: Misinterpretations of "Kaivalya." Radha Kunj, 52, Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

Agricultural Demonstration Centres In Banaskantha

BOMBAY, Saturday: Seven more agricultural demonstration centres are being opened in Banaskantha District. They will be located at Khimana in Kankrej Taluka; Jethi, in Palanpur Taluka; Panthawada, in Dhanera Taluka; Vadgam, in Vadgam Taluka; Kumbharia, in Danta Taluka; Bhabhar, in Deodar Taluka; and Lunava, in Tharad Taluka.

Youth Commits Suicide

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A 26-year-old youngman from Poona is reported to have committed suicide in Bombay. He was picked up unconscious by a patrolling policeman from the Haji Ali Park near Mahalaxmi in the early hours of this morning. He died while he was being removed to hospital.

From the trouser pocket of the youth, the police recovered a chit in which he had stated: "Bewildered in the darkness of the world, life became tragedy". He also stated that he was committing suicide by taking poison. The youth had also mentioned his name and address which was 'Sachindranath Rajaram Pradhan, care of S. R. Pradhan Maougal building, Laxmi Road, Poona.'.

The Agripada police who are investigating in the case have informed the Poona police to make inquiries there.

K.K.P. Rao For Rome

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. K. K. P. Rao, India's representative on the Food and Agriculture Organisation, U.N.O., left with his family this morning on the s.s. 'Australia' to take up his duties at Rome.

Other passengers aboard the "Australia" were Mr. A. Schoefl, Chancellor, Austrian Legation, who was returning home after his tenure of office at New Delhi. Mr. M. R. Egusquiza, Consul General for Argentine at Karachi, and Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Henten. Mr. Henten was the Belgian Vice-Council at Bombay.

Prohibition Accused Bailed Out

BOMBAY, Saturday: Dr. Monoo F. Sanjana his sister Mrs. Khurshid, Rajgopal K. Sharma, Dinshah H. Balsara and 27 others who were arrested by the Bombay Prohibition police following a raid on "Paracelsus' Laboratory at Colaba last night were today produced before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court this morning.

Pending investigations the Magistrate allowed bail to all the accused.

ThundershowersIn Cochin, Tamilnad

DRY WEATHER IN OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

POONA, Nov. 1 (PTI). Following is the All India Weather summary for Saturday:

Summary of observations recorded at 8-30 hrs. IST.

Rain or thundershowers have been widespread in Travancore-Cochin and South Tamilnad and have occurred locally in Malabar-South Kanara. Weather has been dry elsewhere over the country.

Day temperatures have been markedly above normal in north-east India outside Orissa and Chota Nagpur, in Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab (I). Night temperatures were markedly below normal in South Madhya Bharat, West Madhya Pradesh Deccan (Desh) and Hyderabad.

Forecast valid till the evening of Sunday: Rain or thundershowers will be fairly widespread in Travancore-Cochin and will occur locally in South Tamilnad and Malabar South Kanara. Scattered thundershowers were also likely in North Tamilnad.

Baroda	97	54	0	0	—1.8
BOMBAY	90	70	0	2.3	—0.3
Calcutta	93	74	0	6.0	+1.5
Lucknow	93	60	0	0.2	—1.1
Madras	89	72	0	4.9	—7.8
Nagpur	88	59	0	0.6	—1.6
New Delhi	90	58	0	0	—0.4
Patna	92	67	0	T	—2.3
Poona	92	54	0	2.2	—1.4
Rajkot	94	6	0	0.4	—0.2
Surat	100	63	0	0	—1.5

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK

POONA, Nov. 1 (PTI): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre near latitude 42.5 degrees north and longitude 145.0 degrees east in north Japan about 4,340 miles away frow Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the Meteorological Office, Poona at 10-18 p.m. I.S.T. yesterday.

Another earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre near latitude 35.4 degrees north and longitude 102.0 from Poona was also recorded at 5-28 a.m. IST today.

AT THE WELL

Oil by G. D. Paul Raj in the exhibition at the Jehangir Art Gallery.

Movement Of Foodgrains

CONCESSION UP TO JANUARY 31, '53

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has further extended, upto January 31 1953 the concession of free sale, purchase and movement of foodgrains other than rice and paddy, upto 20 seers at a time in the non-ration areas of a district for the purpose of personal consumption or of milling. The limit of free sale, purchase and movement in respect of rice or paddy is 4 seers for personal consumption and 13 seers for milling.

BELGRADE: Yugoslav Foreign Ministry rejected as out of place an Italian proposal of Thursday that The Hague International Court should decide the validity of measures taken in Yugoslav zone of Trieste.

Co-operative Movement

MADAN'S PLEA FOR GREATER INTEREST

BOMBAY, Saturday: Sir Janardan A. Madan, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, told members at the thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the Institute this afternoon that it would be some time before they would be able to assess the results of the working of the three Divisional Co-operative Boards that were registered early this year at Ahmedabad, Poona and Dharwar respectively.

"A noteworthy event during the year was the recognition of the Institute's Co-operative Training College at Poona by the Reserve Bank of India," Sir Janardan said.

He hoped that the events of the past year ending June 1952 would help strengthen the Institute and enable it to render greater service to the co-operative movement in future.

The Chairman concluded his address with an appeal to members to take an active interest in the activities of the Institute and thereby help to strengthen the co-operative movement throughout the State.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Programme, 07-45 S. Khan, G. songs, 08-15 Y. B. Joshi, deshkar, 11-00 Your choice, 11-45 P. Atre, shudh sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 A. Umar, clarionet, 13-40 Sistine choir, 17-30 Y. B. Joshi, marwa, 18-10 A. Umar, clarionet, 18-30 A. H. Khan, gauri, 19-00 S. Khan, G songs, 19-10 Locals, 19-20 AIR trio, 19-30 P. Atre yaman kalyan, 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 Y. B. Joshi, kamed, 20-45 S. Khan, G songs, 21-15 Rukmini Venkatachalam, K music, 21-45 Ad libitum, 22-00 Chamber music.

VARIATIONS 353m. — 07-30 Mangal prabhat, 08-00 A. Umar, clarionet, 08-45 D. Powle, abhang, 11-25 Mahashweta, 13-00 D. Powle, bhavgeet, 13-30 AIR artist, bhajan, 13-50 A. H. Khan, vocal, 17-30 For children, M. 18- AIR artist, bhavgeet, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K. 20-15 D. Powle, bhavgeet, 20-30 Vishesh amantran se, H. talk, 20-45 Programme, K, 21-30 Radio orch., 21-45 National prog.

BARODA—AHMEDABAD

250m. 326.1 m.—08-15 Special, 08-30 H. H. Khan, ramkali, 09-00 For children, G, 18-00 Kamala M. Thomre, multani, 18-20 M. Parmar, geets, 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 18-30 Locals (Ahm.)), 18-35 Hear this today (Ahm.), 19-00 H. H. Khan, sindhura, 19-15 M. Parmar, geets, 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Raag ranjan (Baroda), 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 20-00 H. H. L. Khan, shyam kalyan, 20-30 Your choice (Baroda), 20-30 From stations: Delhi relay (Ahm.) 21-15 M. Parmar, K. Qureshi's compsns., 21-30 H. H. Khan, khayal, 21-45 National prog., Delhi relay.

CEYLON

25.05 m. 41.72 m. 7-15 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Light and Bright 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-00 Pen Friends Corner, 9-15 Choice of People, 10-00 Jazz Record Shop, 10-30 Hindi Programmes, 11-45 Meet your favour singer, 12-00 noon Modern Concert Hall, 12-30 p.m. BBC News, 12-45 Novatime, 5-00 Hindi Programmes, 6-00 Amateur Hour Hindi, 6-30 Lipton Programme, 6-45 Hindi Programmes, 7-00 Singing Americans, 7-15 Waltzes of World, 7-45 Lawrence Welk Show, 8-00 Amateur Hour, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE— 16-15 Sports, 17-00 Forces' show, 18-45 BBC show band, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Variety, ahoy!

EASTERN SERVICE — 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-50 Music, 19-55 For youngsters, 20-15 For Pak., 20-25 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

MARATHI OPERA

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast on Sunday (November 2) at 1125 hours, "Mahashweta", a Marathi opera written and produced by Shri Govindrao Tembe. The participants are Manik Verma, Mohantara Ajinkya, Ram Marathe, Suresh Haldankar, Shyam Devre and Kusum Athavle. The opera will be broadcast on Bombay—B (352 and 41.44 metres).

Talk On American Negro Poetry

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast tomorrow (Sunday) at 9-45 p.m. a talk in English on "American Negro Poetry" by Dr. Alfred G. Fisk of the San Francisco State College. This can be heard on Bombay 'A' (244 and 41.44 metres).

ECONOMIC FREEDOM THROUGH CO-OPERATIVES

Chawan's Address

BOMBAY, Saturday: Civil Supplies Minister Y. B. Chawan today expressed his deep faith in the Co-operative Movement for the solution of the economic ills of Free India.

Presiding over the International Co-operators' Day at the People's Hall, Mr. Chawan said that International Co-operation may well prove to be the medium through which the world will educate itself in acquiring human values.

Mr. Chawan agreed with Dr. S. Radhakrishnan that the world was suffering from lack of moral values. He said that the Co-operatives will help humanity in regaining these values.

India had won its political freedom, but the fight for economic freedom was still on. Co-operatives will prove to be an effective weapon in this fight, Mr. Chawan said.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, Deputy Minister for Backward Classes and the former B.P.C.C. President Nagindas T. Master also stressed the part Co-operatives could play in bringing about an economic revolution in the country.

Guru Nanak's Birthday Celebrations

KURLA, Saturday: Kurla Tilak Bal Mandal today celebrated the birthday of Guru Nanak at Shant Nagar. At a function held under the presidentship of Mr. Kewalkrishna, a resolution was passed urging the Government of Bombay to declare the birthday of Guru Nanak as a public holiday.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

TRIBAL chiefs of India's North-eastern Frontier Agency presented Pandit Nehru and his party with a live Himalayan bear during his visit to a tribal area.

We should not look a gift bear into its mouth, but it should not prove an indoctrinated animal.

* * *

Burma has sent sizeable quantities of rice to Ceylon and India, so that the Moral Re-armament delegates may not prove a burden on the rations of scarcity areas.

Even a Peace Army has to march on its stomach.

* * *

According to a news report, a big python very nearly swallowed an elephant cub in the forest tracts, and the jumbo had to be rescued from the jaws of death by cutting the reptile into pieces.

The Planning Commission Advisory Committee sees in this episode the shape of 'decontrol' to come.

* * *

While Bo Bo dancers, accompanied by drummers, pipers and singers, gave a demonstration before Pandit Nehru during his visit to the Assam frontier, the Prime Minister himself tried out a few steps of the Bo Bo dance, much to the delight of the tribals.

In a sense, Pt. Nehru has to play the role of a dance artiste. He swings and swirls, steps in and steps out. He ever revolves, and never involves himself. This is non-alignment.

* * *

THE world awaits with interest the American electoral verdict on November 4. The tumult and shouting of the Presidential contest are heard and echoed in almost all the countries.

Moscow is reported to be having a world peace plan up its sleeves, which will be announced just after the election of the new President. Kremlin is said to be favouring the choice of Eisenhower as against the Democrat Stevenson. This is, to some extent, surprising in view of the Red crusade against the NATO organisation and the tirades against Eisenhower's policy at the recent sessions of the Soviet Congress at Moscow. Probably the Communists are prepared to take a chance with the dark horse of an Eisenhower to facing Stevenson who has pledged to follow the Truman plan of "containing Communism" on all fronts. Not that they hate Eisenhower less, but they hate Truman's doctrines more. Herein lies the key to the Soviet psychology of wishing for victory to Eisenhower.

* * *

Foreign policy loomed large at the American hustings and even the bi-partisan sanctity was violated by flings here and hits there. In his "whistle stop" hurricane campaign, Truman had gone all out for Eisenhower, neither mincing words nor sparing personalities. He charged "Ike" for failure to occupy Berlin after the defeat of the Germans and thus losing the peace after winning the war. There is an Indian proverb: "Spit not, lying flat; it will fall on you." Truman has evidently not heard of this proverb or one of similar import. If Eisenhower can be impeached for the Berlin bungle, the occupant of the White House and his esoteric circle cannot claim immunity by playing the escapologist. At the most, Berlin bungle is a joint misadventure, for which the man on the spot and the director at the other end are equally responsible. To make "Ike" the scapegoat for the episode may score a point in electioneering, but it comes with ill-grace after General Clay's disclosure. This successor of the 5-star general has categorically stated that Eisenhower bore no responsibility, and that it was on account of his own oversight that he failed to get restrictions put in writing for Russia's signature. Truman is no ignormus not to know this before General Clay's revelation. As in war, in election also, truth is the first casualty. Nothing is too much or too little for a vote.

* * *

On the domestic front, the "Washington mess", which is a synonym for corruption and venality in high places, was on the tapis. Lobbying and political racketeering have, of late, become the concomitants of American democracy. The American vested interests and big business follow the British cynic's dictum that every man has a price, and the greater the man, the greater the price. These social ills are no respecter of parties, and both the Republicans and Democrats had their own "grease spots" Eisenhower's running mate, Mr. Nixon, started the story that Stevenson was the recipient of private subscriptions from the millionaires of California, and hinted that he was an unauthorised squanderer and tax-dodger. This game went on merrily for a while, when Mr. Nixon suddenly discovered that he was throwing stones at his adversary, himself living in a glass house. Republican Senator Sparkman's wife had been on the payroll and Mr. Nixon realised that the pursuit of this line of campaign would lead to unsavoury disclosures, not redounding to the credit of the Republican Party. Mr. Nixon was about to beat a hasty retreat when Stevenson came out with full facts of his receipts and disbursements. He released his income-tax returns for the last ten years and called upon his running mate, Senator John Sparkman of Alabama to do the same. In short, he challenged his Republican opponents, Eisenhower and Nixon, to lay bare their income-tax returns and records for public inspection. "I have often thought," he said, "that every candidate for high public office should, as a matter of regular course, make full disclosure of his personal financial situation over a period of years." Nixon caught a tartar in Stevenson. Eisenhower was forced to announce that he would make public his entire financial situation. But the promise still remains to be redeemed.

* * *

The Negro vote is one of the deciding factors in the Presidential election, and Truman's administration has done much to beat down colour bar by following a liberal policy in appointing Nagroes to key posts. As a counter to this, Eisenhower pompously declared that he would have a Negro as a Minister, if he was elected. Truman was, however, undaunted and made a major bid for capturing the Harlem district. He said that while Eisenhower was in uniform he told the Armed Services Committee of the Senate that a certain amount of segregation was necessary in the army. Winding up his speech, he said, "You and I know that this is morally wrong, and what is more, it is even militarily wrong. Our troops in Korea are demonstrating every day that Americans can stand side by side, regardless of colour and fight better, because of it." Mr. Stevenson followed it up by saying that he deeply believed in the equality of human beings. He had been a great civil rights Governor, and promised to emerge as a great civil rights President. Political prophets forecast that Truman's tactless slur on General Eisenhower's "master race" theories would sway independent voters to flock to Ike's camp. On the question of Point Four and other aid programmes for Asia, General Eisenhower was cryptic, including his reference to India. Mr. Stevenson boldly adumbrated the Truman line and assured Asian nations of aid without strings, and that Washington under his regime would not dominate their political and economic developments. He said, "We will not try to make Asiatic countries as an image of our own. On the contrary, we respect the integrity of institutions of the Asian nations and the rich values of their culture. We expect to learn, as well as to teach." Though the Asian aid programme is a sideshow in the American election, Mr. Stevenson's assurance will gather a lot of Asian goodwill.

* * *

India has seen more of Truman, than of Ike. Though we have differences of opinion on Truman's foreign policy of propping up crumbling imperialist regimes in Malaya and Indo-China in his anxiety to "contain communism" in the East, Indo-American relations have never been better than they are today. Truman was responsible for inviting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to visit America, and has made special efforts to understand the Asian point of view in world politics.

After the golden opinions which Mrs. Roosevelt carried of the Indian attitude, sequel to her visit, there has been better understanding between the two countries. Truman's chivalrous fight against the Republican opposition on grant of wheat loan to India is well known, and every Liberty ship that carried American wheat to India in record time has added to her good relations. Mr. Chester Bowles, the American Ambassador to India, has been a campaigner for Indo-American camaraderie and American help for community projects in India is an index of ever growing good relations between the two countries. In spite of all these aids, India has kept up her independence in foreign policy and has pushed the claims of China for recognition, despite American resistance. So India is more than an interested spectator in the American election.

* * *

Consistency has never been a strong point with the political campaigners. General Eisenhower, in his Legion speech, was bellicose to a degree against Russia. He spoke of "his kith and kin" in Communist countries and suggested that his policy, if elected, would be to foment trouble and sabotage in Cominform countries as an aid to "liberation". Mr. Stevenson and Truman were not slow to exploit this chauvinistic note for their own propaganda and called upon the voters not to vote Republican, if they wanted to avoide a third world war. Having noticed the weakness of his line, General Eisenhower staged a somersault and made a dramatic offer in New England to go personally to Korea and concentrate on the job of ending the Korean war. Thousands of American families who had sent their boys to Korea cheered Ike's speech and thought that the general would do something miraculous and bring their boys with him back from Korea.

* * *

Mr. Stevenson was quick to note that General Eisenhower was making political capital out of America's war weariness and turned the tables against him. He pursued General Eisenhower with a straight question declaring, "the general has announced his intention to go to Korea. But the root of the Korean problem does not lie in Korea. It lies in Moscow. If the purpose of the general's trip is to settle the Korean war by a larger military challenge, then the sooner we all know about it the better." Thus Ike's offer of a Korean pilgrimage gave a timely talking point to Mr. Stevenson to brand him as a warmonger who would let in a third world war, if he was elected. Now that the gladitorial fight with its mock heroics, shadow boxing, cuts, catches and exhibitionism is nearly over, the common man in America is left to himself to choose his ruler for the next term. Despite the oratorical tornadoes and political fireworks of the candidates and their ghost writers, his is the voice that finally counts.

* * *

India is one of the biggest democracies that went into action recently. But the American election is a Big Business, with all modern aids brought into full play. Messrs. Sherman Adams and Wilson Wyatt are the Chiefs of Staff of the team of General Eisenhower and Mr. Stevenson, at their headquarters in Springfield and Denver, to co-ordinate professional and volunteer activities. Messrs. Stanley High and Schlesinger are the top men on the special staff of researchers and writers who help to gather material and prepare speeches for the candidates. Sometimes, these ghost writers draw more boo ings than encores. Ace newspapermen give the candidates counsel on Press, television and radio relations and fill the roles of official spokesmen. Newspapers, mass circulation magazines, radio talks and television carry the messages of the candidates to the farthest ends of the country. In the midst of the multiple voices and multifarious echoes, the average voter very nearly gets lost and has to find himself. The ballot box alone will tell.

HAPPY FAMILY GATHERING

Cecil B. DeMille, producer-director of the Technicolor circus spectacle, "The Greatest Show on Earth", and his wife, celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary on August 16 at their Hollywood home surrounded by their grandchildren. This picture of the proud grandparents shows, from left to right: FRONT ROW: Duncan Quinn, 7; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil B. DeMille; Diane DeMille, 5; and William DeMille 7.CENTRE ROW, behind Mrs. DeMille: Jody Harper, 8 and John Demille, 10. BACK ROW: Constance Griffin, 21; Cathy Quinn, 10; Peter Calvin, 20; John Harper, 22; Allan DeMille, 14; and Cecilia Calvin, 16.

New On The Job

A LITTLE man applied to the foreman of a gang of Stevedores for a job. "You're too small," said the foreman.

"Give me a chance," pleaded the little fellow.

"O.K.," agreed the foreman. "We're loading three-hundred-pound anvils in the hold of that ship. Get to work."

Everything went all right, for a few hours, then the foreman heard a loud splash and a yell for help. Running to the gangplank he saw his newly-acquired helper bobbing up and down in the water.

"Help!" yelled the man, and under he went. He came up spluttering. "Help," he gurgled, and again he went under. He came up for the second time.

"Help!" he yelled. "If someone doesn't throw me a rope I'll drop this darned anvil!"

* * *

A doctor and a dentist in Aberdeen were intimate friends, but neither knew the age of the other. At last the dentist died, and the doctor thought he would now be able to ascertain his friend's age. He attended the funeral, approached the coffin, looked at the brass plate.

This is what he read:

Angus McLeod: Dentist (Hours 10-4).

NATIONAL SOCCER HOLDERS HELD TO A DRAW

Madras Unlucky, Though On Top

BANGALORE, Nov. 1 (PTI).

MADRAS today played magnificently to hold the redoubtable opponents Olympic star-studded Bengal team to a 1-1 draw in the quarter-fina's of the National Football Championship played here at the Olympic Stadium ground this evening.

The holders did not appear at all in form today and they were completely outplayed by Madras. Madras were indeed unlucky in not beating the holders.

Olympic back Manna was at hte top of his fom. He literally carried his side on his shoulders. He held out in the face of terrific gruelling. In the forward line, except the leftwinger Ahmed who worked like a trojan, others found it hard to pierce the Madras defence.

BENGAL LEAD

Bengal in the fourth minute gained the lead with a lucky goal, through Guha Thakurtha who, taking advantage of the goalkeeper's fault with a soft shot sent the ball in.

Madras goalie Murthy attempted to stop a Dhanraj centre but slipped, and Guha utilised it. After this intital set back Madras fought grimly and kept the holders to defend desperately till the final whistle. Ten minutes before the breather, the Bengal goal had a narrow escape. Janardan's ground shot was partially saved by the goalkeeper and luckily for Bengal it went out. Madras however failed to utilise the resultant corner. The ball then rolled to the other side where Madras accurately intercepted a dangerous Dhanraj move in front of the goal.

With one goal in arreas Madras continued their pressure after changing ends. The cross bar came to Bengal's rescue in the second minute. Madras right back Sunderraj's hard shot rebounded into play and was cleared. It was Kittu, who paved for the goal mouth melee. Madras, however obtained the equaliser in the thirteenth minute when Rajendran accureately connected a glorious angular goal pass from Kandaswamy on the right (1/1). Kittu was again responsible for this move.

NARROW ESCAPE

Almost in the next minute Madras goal had a narrow escape Dhanraj's hesitation in front of the open goal however enabled the Madras defence to recover and clear. On the other end the Bengal custodian brought off a brilliant save off an angular shot from Kandaswamy. Madras wasted two more chances just a minute before full time. Janardhan failed to connect a grand Kandaswamy centre. Kandaswamy, trying to place the ball in the corner of the net, shot out hard.

In the extra time the cross bar again came to Bengal's rescue. Thanikachalam's hard try struck the bar and went out. A minute before close Madras wasted two more chances; Janardhan failing to connect properly two capital centres. The teams will meet again tomorrow.

The teams were:—

BENGAL: Ghatak Barua, Manna, Latif, Chandrasingh, Gokul, Kannaiyan, Guha Thakuta, Dhanraj, Ahmed, Anthony.

MADRAS: Murthy, Gurunathan (sr.), Anjaneyulu Sunderraj, Gunathan (jr.) Thrisangu, Arni Kandaswamy, Janardhan, Thanikachalam, Kittu, Rajendran.

Referee: Yaseen.

Austrian Soccer Team To Play In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (PTI): The visit of the team of Austrian soccer professionals to Calcutta in winter this year is now almost finalised, it was stated here last night by the Secretary of the Indian Football Association.

The team, which will be on a tour of the Far East, will break journey in Calcutta to play three matches early in January.

These matches will be against East Bengal, Mohan Bagan and the combined Eleven, it is learnt.

Tatas Trounce Kitale 16-0

NEVILLE D'SOUZA SCORES 9 ALONE

NAIROBI, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Superior in every department of the game, Tata Sports Club of Bombay overwhelmed the Kitale Combined European Asian hockey team by 16 goals to nil here at Kitale.

Tata's might have scored even more goals but for many excellent saves by Saldanha, the Kitale goalkeeper.

The game was a personal triumph for N. D'souza the tourists inside left who scored 9 goals. L. D'souza at centre forward obtained three goals, while G. Williams scored two and Carvalho and Fernandez one each.

The game opened evenly but once the tourists had settled, the result was a foregone conclusion. By half time they were leading by seven goals to nil and their goalkeeper had not touched the ball.

EGAN TO RIDE IN MADRAS

LONDON, October 31 (PTI-Reuter): J. Egan, a lightweight jockey, has accepted a contract to ride in Madras during the coming winter, and will leave for India on November 16.

Pakistan Drop Grip On Game

NAGPUR, Nov. 1 (PTI).

A typically audacious and unorthodox innings of 73 by the debonair Mushtaq Ali and costly fielding lapses by Pakistan enabled Central Zone to compile 271 runs in their first innings and also force the tourists to relax their grip on the match here today, the second day.

The Central Zone who were 12 for one wicket at the start, finished 85 runs behind the visitors fifteen minutes after tea. In half an hour's batting before 'stumps' Pakistan, in their second innings, suffered another collapse and lost three wickets for only 18 runs, they are now 103 runs ahead with seven second innings' wickets in hand.

If Pakistan desires to force a decision they will have to go for quick runs tomorrow with a declaration in view. If they fail the initiative will pass over to the home side. In any case the match at this stage, appears to be full of interesting possibilities and the first hour's play tomorrow should be extremely interesting.

MUSHTAQ AT HIS BEST

Mushtaq Ali who scored his half century in 53 minutes this morning with six fours, was at his dazzling best. Even Mahmood Hussain the medium fast bowler who claimed five of the nine wickets that fell today, was made to look mediocre by Mushtaq Ali who thrilled the crowd of over 15,000 with his brilliance. Mushtaq who accompanied overnight not out Khanna to the wickets this morning, swung into aggressive stroke play immediately.

Mushtaq drove off back foot majestically pulled all bowling from outside the off stump to the on, and defected and cut the bowlers through the slips and wide off the gully. Mushtaq no doubt spoiled Mahmood's analysis, for Mahmood, who was always bowled impressively varying the pace skilfully, gave away 116 runs in 22.5 overs. He claimed five of the nine home wickets that fell today, the others going to left-arm spinner Kardar.

KARDAR'S SUCCESS

Kardar varied the pace spin and direction intelligently and succeeded in not only subduing Mushtaq Ali but also claimed his wicket. Later he hastened the end of the home innings despite fielding lapses, with a spell of seven overs, of which two were maidens, to take three wickets for eleven runs.

Pakistan's work on the field was very patchy, their throwing—in was generally wild while no less than four chances were missed off Mahmood's and Kardar's bowling at a crucial time.

Sarwate, who should have been out before he opened his account stayed for an hour, scored 25 while 63 runs were added to the third wicket. Nimbalkar and Kesari were let off in Mahmood's leg-trap and put on 76 runs to the sixth wicket. Skipper Nayudu was also missed off Kardar and was allowed to kill an hour of Pakistan's valuable time. Pakistan wanted quick runs in their second innings to regain the initiative but suffered a severe set back and lost three wickets in half an hour for 18 runs before close.

SCORE-BOARD

PAKISTAN (First Inings) 356

CENTRAL ZONE (First Innings)

B. Khanna b Mahmood Hussain	22
S. A. Rahim b Anwar Hussain	1
S. Mushtaq Ali lbw Kardar ..	73
C. T. Sarwate c Israr Ali b Mahmood Hussain	25
B. B. Nimbalkar b Kardar ..	55
K. M. Rangnekar b Mahmood Hussain	4
K. P. Kesari lbw Kardar ..	39
C. K. Nayudu c Israr Ali b Mahmood Hussain	20
R. Narsinham lbw Kardar ..	4
H. L. Gaekwad c Khurshid Ahmed b Mahmood Hussain	22
Bhagwat Singh not out	3
Extras	3
Total	271

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/12, 2/46, 3/109, 4/123, 5/137, 6/213, 7/229, 8/235, 9/268.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mahmood Hussain	22.5	2	116	5
Anwar Hussain	8	0	26	1
Khalid Qureshi	14	0	49	0
A. H. Kardar	26	7	41	4
Zulfiqar Ahmed	8	1	25	0
Israr Ali	2	0	4	0

PAKISTAN (Second Innings)

Israr Ali c Narsinham b Rahim	0
Khurshid Ahmed not out ..	10
Waqar Hasan b Gaekwad ..	1
Dinshaw b Rahim	3
Extras	4
Total (for 3 wickets)	18

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/0, 2/5, 3/18.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rahim	4.4	1	7	2
Hiralal Gaekwad	4	1	7	1

LEAGUE CHAMPIONS SURPRISED

Western Railway Win By A Solitary Goal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CENTRAL Railway, last year's Senior League champions in the BPHA Hockey league went down by a solitary goal to sister concern Western Railway this evening at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground. Earlier, Burmah-Shell scored an odd goal in three victory over Central Railway Juniors in the First Division encouter.

Western Railway just about gain honours, though the match was quite thrilling, but could have been faster had both sides decided to open out the game instead of using short passing methods of play.

Central Railway failed to combine well and their star player Munir seemed to be off colour change of positions in the second half failed to bring about any material advantages.

The spate of wasted chances, specially on the Western side, was glaring, but Siddique who was responsible for many of these made amends in the twelfth minute of the second half when he banged home a 'sitter' from a pass by Arthur Fernandes.

The Central outfit tried hard to neutralize, but Munir wasted four short corners and Pilay failed with a glorious close in chance.

The teams were:

WESTERN RAILWAY 'A': Gulam; Jadhav, Ismail; Agre, Dias, Rozario; Motilal, Kishen, Siddique, Arthur, Kaushal.

CENTRAL RAILWAY 'A': K. D'Silva; Nand Kishore; Quayyum, Venugopal, Pyarelal, Rudravelu, R. Kishen, Pillay, Ramloo, Munir, Thingavelp.

Umpires: D. Fernandes and A. N. Desai.

SHELL TRIUMPH..

Burmah-Shell proved superior to the ten-man Central Railway Junior outfit and won by the narrow margin of the odd goal in three in the First Division encounter earlier in the evening.

Central Railway 'B' scored first through Delgado, while A. Mendonca and J. Peters scored for the Oilmen. All goals were scored in the first-half of play.

PAREL HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Parel Hockey League, run under the auspices of the Parel Sports Club, will commence on Wednesday, November 5, with the Third Division games played at the Naigaum Police ground.

The following are the teams:—

SENIOR DIVISION: Central Rly. "B", B.P.T., Burmah-Shell, Panchgani P.O.B., Blue Wizards, B.E.S.T., Western Rly. 'B', and Bombay State Police.

FIRST DIVISION: Mazagon Docks 'A', Mahim Young Boys, General Motors, Mazagon Institute, Air India, Black Spiders, St. Xavier's 'B' and Catholic Gymkhana.

SECOND DIVISION: Telephone Club, O.C.S., Central Rly. 'D', Bhimraj, Sikh Students Federation, Western Rly. 'C', Khatau, St. Xavier's 'C' and I.C.I.

THIRD DIVISION—Section 'A': Indian Tools, Richardson and Crudas, Bombay State Police 'C', Central Excise, Mazagon Docks 'B', Alcock Ashdown, Hind Cycles, Western Rly. 'D' and St. Xavier's 'D'.

SECTION B: Parel Sports Club, N.E.I., Kohinoor Mills, Y.M.C.A., Mazagon Youths, National Heroes, Level Brothers, St. Xavier's 'E', Black Scorpions and K.P.C.A.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation

4 p.m. Times vs. B.E.S.T. (First Division); 5 p.m. Dockyard vs. Lusitanians (Senior Division).

TOLLYGUNGE RACE RESULTS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (PTI).

The following are results of today's Tollygunge Races:—

THE AINTREE PLATE (3/4 Miles).

LUCKY STAR (—60) Mr. Marmer 1; STAR OF CHANDRABHARI (Scr.) Mr. Chater 2; QUICK STEP (—20) Mr. McGaffin 3.

Not run: Catdare, Shabnam, Barrister, Krishna.

Won by 2 1/2 ls, 6 ls in 3 mins. 33 1/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 6/8 for win. Forecast Rs. 15.

THE MADRAS PLATE (5 Furls)

PARDESHI RANA 10-4 (Mr. Singha) 1; SHELLDRAKE 11-7 (Mr. Morgani) 2; COUNTESS 9-10 (Mr. McGaffin) 3; BLACKTOY 10-13 (Mr. Wayne) 4.

Not run: Flash Ena, Daljit, My Hobby, Sea Log, Guiburn.

Won by 3 1/2 ls, neck, neck in 1 min. 7 3/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 19-8 for win; Forecast Rs, 553.

THE BELLIAGHATTA PLATE (6 Furls.)

PANADA (Scr.) Mr. MacPherson 1; NEXT (Scr.) Mr. Monnter 2; GOLDEN GIFT (Scr.) Mr. Einy 3; NANU (+10) Mr. Morgani 4.

Not run: Krishna.

Won by 4 ls, 6 ls, 3 ls in 1 min. 36 3/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 7 for win; Forecast Rs. 51-8.

THE PRESIDENT'S CUP (1 Mile 1 Furl.)

SANEWOR 10-3 (Mr. Wayne) 1; EASTERN MASCOT 9-7 (Mr. McGaffin) 2; MANIANA 11-7 (Mr. P Singh) 3; REPUBLIC 10-0 (Mr. Jackson) 4.

Not run: Bold Attempt.

Won by 1 1/2 ls, 1 l, 1/2 l in 2 mins. 2 1/5 secs.

Tote paid: Rs. 125-8 for win. Forecast Rs. 893.

THE BENARAS PLATE (4 Furls)

WINDSOR WINE 9-7 Mr. McGaffin 1; GOLDEN EAGLE 11-0 Mr. P. Ghosh 2; COLOMBO 11-7 Mr. Wayne 3; SHABNAM 9-9 Mr. A. DeCruz 4.

Not run: Cairngorm, Sohni.

Won by 2 1/2 ls, neck, 1 l in 52 1/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 23-8 for win. Forecast Rs. 77.

THE CURRAGH PLATE (5 Furls.)

TORCHLIGHT 10-0 Mr. A. DeCruz 1; RED DRAGON 11-5 Mr. I. D. Farmer 2; PAGE LAW 10-3 Mr. Pierson 3; NURALIA 11-11 Mr. Wayne 4.

Not run: Red Rival, Dev Kumar, Cool Play.

Won by 1 l, 1 1/2 ls, 2 ls; in 1 min. 7 1/5 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 105 for win. Rs. 13, 7 and 14-8 for places.

Maxim-More Title Fight

NEW YORK Oct. 31 (UPA): The Joey Maxim-Archie More light heavy-weight title fight has been scheduled for St. Louis, December 10, it was learned authoritatively today.

Promoter Jim Norris is stated to make the official announcement of the 15-round television fight at St. Louis Thursday.

Maxim originally was scheduled to defend his 175 pound crown against veteran Moore of San Diego, Cal., at Las Vegas, Nevada on December 3.

However, Las Vegas businessmen failed to raise the required 150,000 dollars guarantee for the bout.

National Table Tennis

K. Jayant Heading For Triple Crown

SAMPAT SCORES OVER NAGARAJ

...INDORE, Nov. 1 (PTI).

KALYANPUR Jayant of Bengal and Dilip Sampat of Bombay by their victories over K. Chandorkar and K. Nagaraj qualified to meet in the men's singles final in the National Table Tennis Championship now being played at Gandhi Hall here.

Miss Sayeed Sultana the holder of the national title for three years in succession will meet Mrs. Gool Nasikwala in the final by virtue of their victories over the two Madras players, Miss Rukmani and Mrs. C. K. K. Pillai in the semi-final rounds. Kalyanpur Jayant is also heading for a triple crown and will figure in the men's and mixed doubles finals with Ranbhir Bhandari and Gool Nasikwalla as his partners

J. Banerjee of Bengal claimed a clean victory over Surendra Shah of Hyderabad in the final of boys singles event.

Miss Bocarro and Mrs. Nasikwala had to fight hard to beat Miss Rukmani and Miss Lakshmi in the semi-final and won the match over the extra points in the deciding set. Tney later defeated Miss Sultana and Miss Nalini of Hyderabad in a well contested five game final.

The Mysore player K. Nagaraj caused the major upset this morning by beating the hard hitter and yet sluggish Ranbir Bhandari of Bengal. But he failed to clinch issue against Dilip Sampat and went down tamely. Kalyanpur Jayant who defeated Uttam Chandarana of Bombay in a most thrilling match packed with hits and counted hits. He had no difficulty in accounting for the Bombay player Kasinath Chandorkar in three straight games in the semi-final round.

After a tame match in the first two games Miss Rukmani of Madras took a game against Sultana and lost in a four game match in the women singles semi-final.

Mrs. Gool Nasikwala had no difficulty in beating Mrs. C. K. K. Pillai by comfortable margins.

Chandarana and Somaya, the Bombay pair who have never lost a match in Bombay so far accounted for Thiruvengadam and Shivraman in the semi-finals of the men's doubles and qualified to meet the popular pair Jayant and Bhandari in the final.

Results were:

MEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-finals)

Chandarana and Somaya beat Thiruvengadam and Shiva Raman 21-12, 21-10, 21-14.

K. Jayant and Bhandari beat Vittal and Sivadasani 21-13, 21-15 21-4.

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi-finals)

K. Jayant (Bengal) and Mrs. G. Nasikwala (Bombay) beat V. Sivaraman and Miss Rukmani (Madras) 18-21, 21-11, 21-14, 21-17.

Bhandari and Sultana beat O. Dyer and Bocarro 22-20, 21-15, 20-15.

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi-finals)

D. Sampat beat Nagaraj 21-16, 21-18, 17-21, 21-11.

K. Jayant beat Chandorkar 21-10, 21-13, 21-19.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Semi-finals)

Mrs. Nasikwala beat Mrs. Pillai 21-13, 21-17, 21-12.

S. Sultana beat Rukmani 21-8, 21-8, 19-21, 21-13.

JUNIOR'S SINGLES (Final)

J. Banerjee beat Surenda Shah 21-19, 21-17, 12-21, 21-11.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (Semi-finals)

Mrs. Nasikwala and Miss Bocarro beat Miss Sultana and Miss Nalini 20-22, 21-18, 19-21, 21-12, 21-10.

Dilip Sampat

Rome As Site For Olympiad

ROME, October 31 (UPA).

Italy officially has asked the designation of Rome as the site for the summer Olympic Games of 1956, Guilano Onesti, President of the Italian Olympic Committee revealed today.

Speaking at a Congress of Italy's top sports leaders, Onesti said that the former 'Foro Mussolini' originally built up by the Italian dictator to house the Fascist Academy of Physical Education has been transformed into a huge sports center which is equipped to house the summer Olympic games.

There is a stadium capable of accommodating 100,000 people in the center.

Onesti added that financially the Italian Olympic Committee could not have a sounder basis. He revealed that only last year the country's top sports body collected from the weekly football pool a total of 4,725,000,000 lire about 787,500 dollars.

Onesti was re-elected by the Representatives of the various sports federations as President of the Italian Olympic Committee for another four year term with Bruno Zauli of the football federation General Secretary.

The Congress set an eight point four year plan covering among other things financial assistance to Italian sportsmen abroad, long term loans for the construction of new stadium in Italy, financial contributions to the poorest sports federations, organization of the Winter Olympic Games at Cortina, Dampazzin, in 1956, and moral compensations to injured athletes.

PUTHLI FINAL DRAWN AGAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Centre Forward Santiago's late goal paved the way for the holders Satya Vijaya to meet again Kanara Bros. in the replayed final of the Puthli Cup Football Tournament played today at Cooperage.

Mahabala of Kanara Bros. netted first fifteen minutes after the start and V. K. Mandon increased the tally 3 minutes later. After the change of ends, both the sides played a fast game and in the sixteenth minute Santiago reduced the margin with a long kick.

Santiago scored the equalizer.

Referee: Mokle.

West Zone XI To Meet Pak Team

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 1 (PTI): The Western Zone team to play against Pakistan in a three-day match commencing from November 4 will be selected from the following 15 players:

V. S. Hazare (Captain), Feroz Khambata, M. R. Rege, Fattesinh Rao Gaekwad, D. K. Gaekwad, H. T. Dani E. S. Maka, Pabanmal Punjabi, Nyalchand, Jasu Patel, Deepak Shodhan, G. Kishenchand, Anil Lashkari, Jyotindra Shodhan, U. D. Waghela.

Central India Volleyball

BHOPAL, Nov. 1 (PTI): Abhay Club, Narsingharh and Bhopal Talkies qualified for the final of the Central India Volleyball Tournament defeating Hamidia High School 15-4, 15-7, and Young Star Club 15-7, 15-9 respectively. The final will be played tomorrow evening.

Austrian Football Team's Tour Plans Finalized

CALCUTTA, October 31 (PTI): The visit of the team of Austrian soccer professionals to Calcutta in the winter of this year is now almost finalised it was stated here tonight by the Secretary of the Indian Football Association.

The team which will be on a tour of the Far East, will break journey in Calcutta to play three matches early in January.

These matches will be against East Bengal, Mohan Bagan and the Combined XI. it is learnt.

Thadani Scores An Excellent Win

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Gurudas Thadani, leader of the St. Xavier's College team, scored an excellent victory over Haribhau Patil, of the Bramhan Sabha, Girgaon, in the fourth round of the Inter Club Chess Championship at Chetana today evening.

However the other players of the college failed to score against their more experienced rivals, and the match ended in a dicisive victory for the Sabha.

S. Rehman played very patiently to defeat young Bhalchandra Khare in their encounter of the match between Chess Club of India and the B.E.S.T. Sports Club though the latter had the upper hand for a long time. B. M. Katrak on the top board lost to M. M. Rao of the Chess Club who played attacking Chess.

CHESS CLUB OF INDIA BEAT B.E.S.T. SPORTS CLUB 3-1|2 TO 1-1|2.

M. M. Rao 1, B. M. Katrak 0; A. Bhugan 0, J. C. Kothari 1; S. Rehman 1, B. V. Khare 0; D. R. Vakil 1, R. V. Alurkar 0; A. Mansetta 1|2, D. N. Nakra 1|2;

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S RECREATION CLUB BEAT WIMCO SPORTS CLUB 3-1|2 TO 1-1|2.

K. N. Sathe 1, A. A. Krishna Iyer 0; P. V. Phatak 0, John Mathews 1; R. B. Vaidya 1, K. N Tata 0; S. Y. Bhide 1, V. S. Mahadkar 0; V. Y. Tulpule 1|2. R. Gopalan 1|2;

ASIAN CHESS CLUB BEAT YOUTH'S OWN UNION 3-1|2 TO 1-1|2.

S. N. Tavaria 0, H. D. Katki 1; D. P. Ratnagar 1, C. J. Vyas 0; M. B. Talati 1|2, J. K. Kanga 1|2; A. B. Chhoi 1, M. R. Wadia 0; P. K. Kanga 1, K. V. Panday 0;

INDIAN GYMKHANA VS. MET. DEPT. SPORTS CLUB.

R. Sunderan 1, J. M. Korkhao 0; C. R. Ramchandra Vs. E. V. Chellam adjourned; H. Y. Bhagwatan 1, K. S. Venkatraman 0; R. Raghoo 0; C. M. Dixit 1; L. M. Laxminarayan 0, A. Wanoo 1; H. V. Joglekar 0, M. P. Rao 1.

BRAMHAN SABHA BEAT ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE CHESS CLUB 3 TO 1.

H. F. Patil 0, G. N. Thadani 1; G. P. Joshi 1, F. D. Kanga 0; V. N. Kane 1, S. S. Seth 0; B. S. Agnihotri 1, P. R. Bafna 0;

TATA SPORTS CLUB DREW WITH A.C.C. SPORTS CLUB.

M. S. Vaze 1, S. B. Spencer 0; R. A. Wania 0, A. Ramchander 1, M. B. Mugaset 0, S. J. Kanga 1; R. H. Cooper 1, M. P. Thakkar 0;

South Africans Lag Behind

ADELAIDE, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): South African cricketers finished 222 runs behind South Australia with six first innings wickets in hand on the second day of their four day match at Adelaide Oval.

South Australia added 47 runs in 50 minutes for their last three wickets and were out for 354.

The South Africans replied with 132 for four, of which 72 were put on by the first wicket pair.

NAIGAUMWALA'S 7th SUCCESSIVE WIN IN 200 YARDS BREAST STROKE

Three Meet Records On Last Day Of CCI Gala: Exciting Relays

(BY OUR AQUATIC CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THREE new meet records, exciting relays, and J. J. Naigaumwala's brilliant performance in winning for the seventh consecutive year the 200 yards Breast Stroke Championship of Western India, highlighted the final day's programme of the Fourteenth Annual Swimming Gala of the Cricket Club of India, which concluded this evening before a large and enthusiastic crowd.

With the well-known actor and "mike" personality David in charge of announcing, the programme went off with clockwork precision. Another great achievement was except for a handful of spectators, the entire crowd cheered lustily every prize winner who received the award from Mr. A. A. Jasdanvala, who presided. It is customary in all sports functions that as soon as the last item is finished, more than half the spectators make a bee-line for the exits.

Asian champion Khatau Thakkar was superb in his dives, and won the Western India's Plain Diving Championship without difficulty from R. B. Ajgaonkar. R. Nanavatty just ambled into third place.

The women's Plain Diving Championship of Western India provided a very close contest between Miss Sally Burbury, the ultimate winner and thirteen-year-old Pauline Pitman. The latter, who had the measure of her opponent in the first three dives, flopped in the last dive, the running dive from the three-metre board, which was where Sally turned the tables on her.

In both the Inter-Club Relays, the existing records were shattered. The P. M. Hindu Baths team (Kanti Shah, B. S. Chandnani and Srichand Bajaj) clipped off 9-10 second off their last year's best timing of 1 minute 28.1 seconds to win from Maccabi team the 3x50 Yards Inter-Club Medley Relay.

Later the Maccabi avenged this defeat in the concluding event of the programme, the 4x50 Yards Inter-Club Relay, setting up a new meet record of 1 minute 44.7 seconds, 1.9 seconds better than five year old record created by the Golwala Bath team. This victory was a personal triumph for Isaac Mansoor, who held Srichand Bajaj at bay in the last lap.

J. J. Naigaumwala, who won the 200 yards freestyle for the seventh year in succession, overtook his nearest rival P. Prabhu in the eighth and last lap, to win a cleverly judged race.

Outstanding among the evening's programme were Srichand Bajaj and Pauline Pitman who won two events each. While Bajaj very easy victories in 100 yards and 400 yards freestyle championships of Western India, Pauline won the 50 yards freestyle for girls under sixteen and also the 100 yards back stroke open. Bajaj narrowly missed breaking the meet record in 100 yards freestyle swim. He one fifth of a second slower than Sachin Nag's time of 56.2 seconds established in 1944.

Dolly Nazir, who decided to take part in only one race on the final day won the 100 yards Freestyle Championship of Western India very easily, recording her fourth successive win in the event.

MEN'S EVENTS

200 Yards Breast Stroke

J. J. Naigaumwala 1. P. Prabhu 2. D. D. Danthi 3. Time: 2 mins. 46.3 secs.

400 Yards Freestyle

Srichand Bajaj 1. M. Bhatia 2. V. Mehta 3. Time: 5 mins. 13.9 secs.

100 Yards Back Stroke

Kanti Shah 1. B. S. Chandrani 2. Lathi 3. Time: 66.3 secs.

100 Yards Freestyle

Srichand Bajaj 1. K. Jhaveri 2. Bhesania 3. Time: 56.4 secs.

150 Yards Medley Open

(Two lengths each, Breast Stroke, Back Stroke and Freestyles).

B. S. Chandrani 1. Kanti Shah 2. Time:

Plain Diving Championship of Western India

K. P. Thakkar (69½ points) 1. R. B. Ajgaonkar (58 points) 2. R. Nanavatty (49 points) 3

4 x 50 Yards Inter-Club Relay

Maccabi 1. P. M. Hindu Baths 2. Golwalla Baths 3. Time: 1 min. 44.7 secs. (NEW MEET RECORD).

4 x 50 Yards Inter-Services Relay

Event was scratched due to lack of entries.

3 x 50 Yards Inter-Club Medley Relay

P. M. Hindu Baths 1. Maccabi 2. Golwalla Baths 3. Time: 1 min. 27.2 secs. (NEW MEET RECORD).

100 Yards Freestyle for (CCI Members)

C. Jhangiain 1. Dilip Haji 2. R. Nanavatty 3. Time: 1 min. 5.7 secs. (NEW MEET RECORD).

BOYS' EVENTS

100 Yards Freestyle (under 16)

K. Srinivas 1. Sam Bajap 2. K. S. Shah 3. Time: 64.25 secs.

100 Yards Breast Stroke (under 16)

P. Prabhu 1. Sam Bajaj 2. Palicha 3. Time: 76.6 secs.

WOMENS' EVENTS

100 Yards Freestyle

Miss Dolly Nazir 1. Miss Sally Burbary 2. Miss Winsome Hoggan 3 Time: 76.8 secs.

100 Yards Back Stroke

Miss Pauline Pitman 1. Miss Sudha Mehta 2. Miss Nirmala Merchant 3. Time: 1 min. 42.2 secs.

200 Yards Breast Stroke

Miss Winsome Hoggan 1. Miss Sheila Bhise 2. Time: 3 mins. 4.3 secs.

75 Yards Medley

(one length each, Breast Stroke, Back Stroke and Freestyle)

Miss Winsome Hoggan 1. Miss Sally Burbury 2. Miss Pauline Pitman 3. Time: 1 min. 2.9 secs.

Plain Diving Championship of Western India

Miss Sally Burbury (56 points) 1. Miss Pauline Pitman (47 points) 2. Miss Patty Anderson 3.

GIRLS' EVENT

50 Yards Freestyle (under 16)

Pauline Pitman 1. Laule White 2. Patty Anderson 3. Time: 39 secs.

Asian Move To End Korean War

INDO-INDONESIAN COMPROMISE DRAFT

To Be Submitted After U.S. Election Is Over

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 1 (UPI-AFP).

A source close to the Indonesian delegation said here today that a compromise formula on the Korean truce problem was being discussed and a draft would be ready soon.

The compromise draft, the source added, would take into account the various suggestions, which the interested parties, especially, the U.S.A., Britain and the Soviet Union, have offered for bringing about truce in Korea.

The text of the new proposal is expected to be submitted to the Political Committee of the General Assembly immediately after the American Presidential elections.

The draft compromise is being prepared by the Asian Group of nations, notably, India and Indonesia, it was understood here.

The source said that it was an opportune moment now when the various viewpoints on Korea could be reconciled.

He pointed out that both the American and the Soviet proposals, now before the Assembly, were drafted "not in an unfriendly" manner.

It is believed that the chief delegate from Indonesia has pointed out to the several delegations that the two proposals were not mutually incompatible. He is said to have expressed the hope that the substance of the two proposals could be condensed into one single text which would be acceptable both to the Americans and the Russians.

INDO-PAK BORDER FIRING

Daoke Figures In News Again

AMRITSAR, Nov. 1 (PTI): Daoke, an Indian village on the Indo-Pakistan border, was reported tonight to be under heavy fire by Pakistani armed police, who are stated to be using automatic weapons, mortsars and hand grenades.

Reports reaching police headquarters here said that the Pakistan police opened fire "without any provocation" on the Punjab (I) Armed Border Police at midday today on the Daoke-Rajputana border. The Indian police took defensive positions immediately and returned the fire. Police reinforcements have been rushed to the scene of firing. No casualty figures were available so far. The strength of the Pakistani police engaged in the firing was not available.

Daoke was the scene of firing on October 23. When Pakistan police opened fire on a Punjab (I) Irrigation Survey Party, the firing which was returned by the Indian police lasted four hours.

At the conference of the police chiefs of Lahore and Amritsar on Thursday, the Lahore Senior Superintendent of Police, Mian Naeemuddin was understood to have given assurance that in future no such firing incidents would occur.

IN ANOTHER VILLAGE

Reports reaching police headquarters here at midnight said Pakistani police had opened fire at another village in the Indian territory, Rajatal, about three miles from Daoke.

The Pakistani police were understood to have started firing at a police picket at Rajatal some time in the evening around 5 p.m.

MRA SUCCEEDS WHERE GOVERNMENT FAILS

COLOMBO, Nov. 1 (PTI).

Miss Alice Wedegama, granddaughter of a cannibal, told the Moral Rearmament Asian Assembly here yesterday that she and other members of the movement had persuaded two Papuan tribes to stop their head-hunting activities.

She said that the Government had been unable to stop head-hunting in Papua.

For years the members of two tribes killed one another with complete disregard of any punishment that awaited them. Finally, the Government, in despair, because the tribal population among these Papuans was declining, sought the help of the Moral Rearmament people on the island.

Miss Wedegama said she went into the jungle and persuaded the chief of one of the two warring tribes that there was a good spirit, which ordered people not to kill, but to apologise for head-hunting.

The two tribes responded at once, she said, and were today united.

GIRL GUIDES MEET PRESIDENT

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, attended an 'At Home' given by the Minister for Education to meet the delegates to the All-India Conference of Bharat Scouts and Guides, at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, on Thursday. Photo shows Guides being presented to the President.

Bomb Wrecks OffiiceIn Tunis

TUNIS, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Several explosions were reported in Tunisia today. One bomb partly wrecked an office in Tunis. The porter and his wife were slightly injured and two cars standing outside were damaged.

Three other explosions were also reported. One Bomb went off between a school and an electrical plant, the second exploded beneath a parked car and the third in a militry medical establishment.

STALEMATE IN NEPAL IS DANGEROUS

Jayaprakash-Koirala Parleys In Poona

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA CITY, Nov. 1.

THE question whether the two groups within the Nepali Congress would come together, remains unanswered even after three days' discussions here between Mr. M. P. Koirala, ex-Prime Minister of Nepal and the Socialist leader Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan.

Mr. Koirala who left for Bombay today on his way back to Nepal said that at the present juncture, he was unable to shed any light either on the nature of discussions he had with Jayaprakash or on their possible outcome.

It was apparent that no decision could be taken in the absence of Mr. B. P. Koirala, the Nepal Congress chief. He admitted that the stalemate in Nepal was dangerous and there was urgent need to replace present Advisory regime by a representative government as early as possible.

Mr. Koirala expressed misgivings about anti-Indian feeling in the Khatmandu valley fostered by the Ranas and being exploited by the Communists. He felt that that this propaganda must be immediately checked in the interests both of India and Nepal.

It was gathered that during Jayaprakash-Koirala parleys the necessity for early rapprochement between the two Nepali Congress sections was fully realised, in view of the growing feeling of frustration among the Nepali masses. It was felt that a definite time-table for the holding of elections might help in bringing the two groups together. It was however thought that to hold elections would be futile, so long as the differences in Nepali Congress were not patched up.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan is leaving Poona for Bihar towards the end of the month when the thread of these discussions is likely to be taken up and an attempt made to arrive at an amicable settlement in the Nepali Congress dispute.

LAND PROBLEMS

PTI adds:—

Talking to pressmen Mr. Koirala said that the problem of internal conflict in the Nepalese Congress was much the same as the one which confronts the Indian National Congress—namely the relationship between the ministerial wing and the organisational side of the ruling party. He denied that the differences between him and the Congress were in regard to the tempo and pace of the new land reforms. He pointed out that the land problem of Nepal was a "complicated one" and as there were a number of land tenures in the country, a single piece of legislation would not be able to solve the huge problem. The problem of "birata" land was, however, the crux of the land problem in Nepal.

Markets Closed, But Shops Open

DEMAND FOR WITHDRAWAL OF NEW SALES TAX

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CITY traders' three-day hartal which started today as a protest against the Multi-Point Sales Tax, achieved a fair measure of success. Petty shopkeepers making common cause for the first time with organized trade associations observed hartal in several parts of the city.

Reports from various other centres of the State indicate that the response to the hartal was fairly good.

Despite the tall claims of the New Tax Opposition Mandal about the total success of the hartal, a number of shops and establishments were found working as usual, almost unperturbed. The principal markets of the city, including the Stock Exchange, the Bullion Exhange, the Seeds Market and the Mulji Jetha Market were closed for the day.

While most of the hotels and restaurants were closed, there were others which carried on brisk business in defiance of the mandate issued by the Bombay Provincial Hotel Federation.

MASS MEETING

In the evening, a mass meeting held at the Kamgar Maidan under the auspices of the Communist Party of India strongly condemned the Bombay Government's attitude in bringing into force the Multi-Point-Sales Tax. A resolution to that effect was passed unanimously.

The resolution inter alia expressed the opinion that the concessions offered by the government in respect of the tax were no concessions at all. The multi-point naure of the tax would continue to hit the small traders and open the way for corruption and harassment of traders on a large scale.

The meeting therefore demanded that the tax be repealed.

About 29 trade organizations of the city participated in the hartal, which is the fourth of its kind.

TAXIS AS USUAL

The main support to the hartal came from such places as Kalbadevi, Vadgadi, Dana Bunder, Bhuleshwar Girgaum, Tha-

(Continued on Page 14)

BRITISH ENVOY QUITS THERAN

TEHERAN, Nov. 1 (PTI): Foreign Minister Dr. Hussein Fatemi said today that the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. George Middleton, has refused to accept a written message from Premier Mossadeq to the British nation.

The Primier in his message, the text of which was disclosed by Mr. Atemi, declared that the "sincere and friendly relations between the two nations shall continue, and after the British Diplomatic staff's departure from Iran no difficulties will be created for British nationals, whether merchants or travellers".

Mr. Middleton and his wife left Teheran today by road for Baghdad with the final batch of British Embassy staff—27 men and 7 women.

Last Member Of Iran Embassy

LONDON, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Ahmed Zahir, the only remaining member of the Persian Embassy staff in London, will shortly return to Teheran, according to a usually reliable source here today.

Mr. Zahir is now awaiting final instructions from the Persian Government, the source added.

The original intention was to attach Mr. Zahir temporarily as a Consul to the Swedish Embassy which is protecting Persia's interests in Britain, the source said.

SWARAJ WON, BUT FREEDOM MARCH GOES ON

Pt. Nehru Visits Bapu's Cottage

URGES SEVAGRAM WAY IN COMMUNITY PROJECTS

WARDHA, Nov. 1 (PTI).

ADDRESSING a Mass Kisan Rally, Pandit Nehru said that he was going on a special pilgrimage to Sewagram. His mind as was full of memories of Mahatmaji and what he wanted them to do. Under his leadership, they had struggled and won Independence BUT THE PILGRIMAGE WAS NOT OVER. The task of building up the economic prosperity of the country still remained.

Pandit Nehru said people should not expect Government to solve all their problems. Government could, through legislation certainly remove obstacles and give them guidance but ultimately the progress of the country depended on the efforts of the people themselves.

Calling upon the people to work hard and with enthusiams, Pandit Nehru said, "let us all march together in this pilgrimage without mutual quarrels or caste or other differences."

The large crowd gathered on slopes of the hillock raised a full throated cry "Jai Hind" Pandit Nehru also explained to them significance of "Rastra Geet" and said everyone must stand in respect when it was sung.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, today commended to the people of India the example of Germany and Japan where people were steadily rebuilding their war-shattered economy.

Addressing about a lakh of people at the Commerce College grounds here tonight, Mr. Nehru said "I see more interest in talks and discussions among our people than on work—work that would help to raise the economic level of free India."

...MAKE SWARAJ SAFE

Mr. Nehru said that the people should be prepared to put up with "minor shortages" and not complain over "petty matters" they should always bear in mind the noble objective of building an India based on economic equality. No quarrels, jealousies or caste differences should be allowed to hinder progress as, otherwise he said the swaraj they had won after long years would be ruined.

SEWAGRAM WAY

The Prime Minister said all vested interests on land, such as Zamindari and Jagirdari, had been abolished in many states and were being done away with the rest of the country. The next step was redistribution of land among actual tillers of the soil. With the land reform and growth of cottage and small scale industries, he said, they could go a long way in attacking their basic problems of poverty and unemployment.

Mr. Nehru said that though there were only fiftyfive community projects at present, he would like each district in due course to work on one such project. He appealed to the people engaged in community projects to work them in the same "sound" way as the work in Sewagram was carried out.

A great ovation awaited Pandit Nehru as his car approached the outskirts of Wardha, which wore festive appearance. Thick crowds lined the roadside cheering the Prime Minister who changed over to a jeep on his way to Pipri village three miles from here.

Pandit Nehru visited a cow exhibition at Pipri arranged by

(Continued on Page 14)

Nehru Obliges Once

WARDHA, Nov. 1 (PTI). An old woman of Pipri village today presented Mr. Nehru with a cup, each of milk and curd and wanted him to consume both.

The woman, who sitting along with the crowd in hot sun awaiting Mr. Nehru's arrival, approached him with great reverence and requested him to taste them. Mr. Nehru responded to her request and as he approached to the dias to address the crowd took the cup of milk and drank it to the great joy of the woman.

She insisted on his tasting the other cup, containing curd but Mr. Nehru smilingly told her he could not have both. The woman returned to the crowd with a beaming face.

S. Africa Debate On Monday

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Special Political Committee will begin its discussion on the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa on Mnday.

Though only one session has been set aside on Monday and one on Tuesday, there are indications that the debate may last most of the week. All the nations of the Arab-Asian Group are expected to participate in support of India's complaint against the South African Government.

Britain, Australia, New Zealand, France and Belgium are among the countries who will support South Africa's claim that the United Nations is not competent to discuss the matter.

French Drive In Indo-China

SAIGON, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): French Union forces thrusting into Viet Minh territory in a bid to cut key supply lines today reached the Red River bank. five miles south of the Viet Minh rear base of Phutho. Army reports here tonight said French troops comprising several battaloins yesterday cut a road linking Phu Tho, about 55 miles north-west of Hanoi with Thanh Son about 15 miles further south.

ANDRONOV DEAD

MOSCOW, Nov. 1 (UPA): M. Alexander Andronov, 51, the Soviet Union's leading expert in radio physics and guided missles, died today.

M. Andronov was a member of the Academy of Science and of the Supreme Court.

STUDENTS HELP COMMUNITY PROJECTS

A group of students left on Saturday for Community Development Projects at Nasrapur village in Karjat taluka under the auspices of "Hum-Sub."

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR EAST AFRICA

Inquiry Into Standard Of Living & Population Rise

LODNON, October 31 (PTI-Reuter).

MR. Oliver Lyttelton, British Colonial Secretary, announced tonight that Sir Hugh Daw, former Governor of Sind and Bihar, has been appointed Chairman of the Royal Commission which is to visit East Africa.

The Commission is to examine measures necessary to acnieve an improved standard of living in view of the rapid rate of increase of the African population of East Africa and the congestion of population in certain localities.

The members of the Commission, whose names will be announced later, are to examine, and where necessary, comment upon policy in such fields as education, public health and probable trends of populations and make such recommendations as they consider appropriate.

NAIROBI, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): First shot in Nairobi since the emergency declared 12 days ago was fired on Friday night when an Asian Police Reserve officer shot and wounded a Kikuyu African. This followed a fracas when the officer and his friend were attacked by a crowd of about 20 Africans.

Police, it is reported, yesterday found burnt and mutilated body of an African in Karen district on the outskirts of Nairobi.

Police and military yesterday arrested 23 Africans. This brings the total of "special arrests" now to 107.

Yesterday police arrested an African named Babu Kumau stated to be Kikuyu at bungalow of J. M. Desai where Mr. Fenner Brockway a Labour M.P. is staying. Mr. Brockway said, he knew little about Kamau who has been at the bunglow since past two days doing odd things.

LYTTELTON'S TOUR

Oliver Lyttelton, Colonial Secretary today visited Fort Hall and Nanyuki, stated to be worst affected Mau Mau areas.

After visiting Nyanza province he will return to Nairobi on Tuesday.

Mr. Brockway and Mr. Hale today called on Chief Secretary Henry Potter to collect information about the present emergency.

Gable In Mau Mau Land

NAIROBI, Nov. 1 (UPA): Clark Gable arrived in this land of Mau Mau terrorists today and found that he was under guard.

Gable came to make the film "Mogambo" in which he will play a big game hunter with Ava Gardner as co-star. A big crowd of both white and black people welcomed him at the airport.

He was surprise to find a guard at his hotel and was even more surprised to find the guard was assigned to him.

Jordan King In Car Accident

LONDON, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): King Hussein of Jordan was driving a car which skidded and crashed into a hoarding in the West London district of Knight's Bridge today. The King was not hurt but considerable damage was done to the car.

WHOLE VILLAGE TO SUFFER

For Attack On Police In Malaya

SINGAPORE, Nov. 1 (PTI): Malaya's High Commissioner General Sir Gerald Templer today imposed a stringent curfew and cut rations in the north jungle new village of Pakan Jabi, where terrorists killtd three policemen and injured two in a big-scale arms raid on Monday night.

The village administrative officer Mr. D. P. Rees told the 1,600 inhabitants there would be an eighteen-hour perimeter curfew and a twelve-hour house curfew from tomorrow.

Their rice ration would be cut for one month and the village would have to provide labour to build additional perimeter wire to strengthen its defences.

Pekan Jabi, the third area to be given collective punishment by general templer contains predominantly resettled Chinese squatters.

RAJASTHAN MINISTRY SWORN IN

JAIPUR, Nov. 1 (PTI). The new Ministry headed by Mr. Jainarain Vyas was sworn in by the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan this morning.

There is no change in the personnel of the new Ministry except the addition of Mr. Jainarain Vyas. Mr. Tikkaram Paliwal will be Deputy Chief Minister.

Earlier the Rajpramukh accepted the resignation of Mr. Paliwal, the outgoing Chief Minister and his colleagues.

The Ministers will hold for the present their earlier portfolios while the Chief Minister, Mr. Vyas will do general supervision and co-ordination.

Two Voices Of Bengal

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (UPI).

"East Bengal Day" will be observed throughout India on November 16 to popularise the demand for economic sanction against Pakistan as the "first step" for protection of Hindu minorities in Eastern Pakistan.

This decision was taken today by the All-India Convention for protection of minority rights in Pakistan.

Srimati Sucheta Kripalani, presided.

The convention in a resolution demanded imposition of economic sanction and cuting of all supplies and trade relations with Pakistan and also "such other measures as would secure a real and lasting salution" of the East Bengal minority problem.

INDO-PAK FRIENDSHIP

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (PTI).

While a Jana Sangha sponsored convention at the University Institute was this evening demanding economic sanctions against Pakistan, the Communists were organising a strong public demand for lasting friendship between India and Pakistan at a big maidan rally marking the conclusion of the "Indo Pak friendship week" they observed in Calcutta and the districts.

RE-ADMISSION OF EXPELLED CONGRESSMEN

A. I. C. C. Circular To Pradesh Committees

BANGALORE, Nov. 1 (PTI).

MR. H. C. DASAPPA, President of the Mysore Pradesh Congress Committee, this morning released to the press the text of the circular issued by the A.I.C.C. to the Pradesh Congress Committees prescribing the procedure for readmission of expelled Congressmen.

The A.I.C.C. has stated that Congressmen may be re-admitted if the person concerned admitted his fault, showed genuine regret and gave assurance for future good behaviour.

Re-admitted members will be excluded from elective posts for a period of two years.

THE CIRCULAR

The circular says:—

Pradesh Congress Committees have taken disciplinary action against Congressmen who stood, fought or worked openly or covertly against the official Congress candidates during the recent general elections. We have come across some instances where some of these expelled Congressmen have expressed regret and have requested for readmission.

The Working Committee in its last meeting considered this matter and came to certain broad conclusions which are enumerated below:

(1) For a readmission it is essential that the person concerned should admit his fault, should show genuine regret and should give assurances for future good behaviour. Every Pradesh Congress Committee may appoint a committee of three persons. This committee should satisfy itself that the regret shown is genuine and that the assurances given would be carried out.

(2) The concerned D.C.C. shall make its recommendations to the P.C.C. about the conduct and behaviour of such Congressmen after study and scrutiny within one month of the receipt of a letter of regret by the P.C.C.

(3) In the case of M.P.s and M.L.A.s who have been expelled from the Congress for having stood and won against the official Congress candidates, the leader of the Congress Party in Parliament or the concerned State Assembly will communicate his views to the P.C.C. on the advisability of readmitting such persons.

(4) After this procedure has been gone through, the P.C.C. Executive may decide to readmit such Congresmen who have expressed regret **but on the clear understanding that the persons so admitted shall not hold any elective office in the Congress or be elected or nominated to any other office by virtue of their being a primary or active member for a period of two years.**

(5) In cases where the persons desirous of readmission were only primary or active members of the Congress Panchayats, the P.C.C. will exercise its discretion and a reference need not be made to the A.I.C.C. office for readmission in such cases.

() But in cases where persons concerned are Congress delegates, members and office-bearers of intermediate Congress Committees or of D.C.C.s, and P.C.C.s, office-bearers in local boards or holding any other responsible office by virtue of being Congressmen, the concerned P.C.C. will make its recommendations in each individual case to the Congress President. Persons whose cases are withheld by the P.C.C. and not forwarded to the A.I.C.C. may appeal to the A.I.C.C.

I trust that the procedure suggested above will be followed by you in future."

REPORT SUBMITTED

The three-man committee appointed by the Executive of the Mysore Pradesh Congress Committee to enquire into complaints on the conduct of some Congessmen during the general elections, has submitted its report to the Committee on October 30.

The report will be considered by the Executive Committee after the elections to the P.C.C. are completed.

The three-man committee enquired into complaints against 181 Congressmen in the state.

U.S. ELECTION RESULTS

WASHINGTON, Nov 1 (UPI-AFP). The result of the American Presidential election will be officially announced on November 6. The election will take place on November 4 and will be over that day. However, even on the polling day, when the last batches of voters would be going to the booths, the nation will know whom they have chosen for the White House

Victory Forecast

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (PTI). Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate will win next Tuesday's United States Presidential election by a small but decisive majority of electoral votes, according to the considered judgment of Reuter Correspondent Paul Scott Rankine.

Ike's Campaign

CHICAGO, Nov. 1 (UPA). Dwight Eisenhower, weary of the campaign trail, heads for New York and another nation-wide radio television appearance today after accusing his opponents of taking a "pussy footing" stand on foreign policy.

LIE SACKS 3 U. S. OFFICIALS OF U. N.

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Three American officials of the United Nations Secretariat have been dismissed by Trygve Lie, Secretary-General, in connection with the recent American Government probe into possible Communist affiliations of United Nations employees, it was announced today.

Two of the officials were in the Economic Division and the third worked in the Technical Assistance Administration. f three refused to testify before a United States Senate Sub-Committee investigating Communist activities.

Stop Press

DIXIE CROSBY DEAD

HOLLYWOOD, California, Nov. 1 (UPA): Dixie Lee Crosby, 40, wife of crooner Bing Crosby, died today at their home of complications following a major abdominal operation.

KARACHI COTTON

KARACHI, Nov. 1 (UPA): A general increase in cotton acreage throughout Pakistan was forecast today.

The forecast showed 3,193,000 acres under cotton crop in the year 1952-53 against 3,070,000 acres in the previous year, registering a four per cent increase.

The forecast did not give the estimated yield.

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA'S ASSURANCE

BARODA, Nov. 1 (PTI).

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Bombay's Finance Minister said in a press interview here today that the Government did not intend to take any action against those who carried on agitation against the multi-point sales tax.

He added that the Government was prepared to give relief in genuine cases.

FOOD IN ABUNDANCE

LUCKNOW, Nov. 1 (PTI).

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Union Food Minister, said here today that food was in "abundance" in the country and the food prices must therefore go down.

SWARAJ WON, BUT FREEDOM MARCH GOES ON

(Continued from Paye 13)

Gosewa Sangh. Mr. Radhakrishna Bajaj Secretary Gosewa Sangh, introduced workers to Pandit Nehru. The constructive workers present included Professor Bhansali, Mira Behn, Mr. Satishchandra Dasgupta, President Khadi Pratisthan, Sodepur Ashram, and Mrs. Janakidevi Bajap.

Pandit Nehru had his lunch at Pipri and reached Wardha at 1 p.m.

VISITS BAPU'S COTTEGE

After halting for an hour at Bajajwadi—venue of many important meetings of the Congress Working Committee, Mr. Nehru visited the Mahilashram on his way to Sewagram in the afternoon. Fifty students from eleven states are at present having their education in this institution.

Mr. Nehru was pleased to see students from various states, particularly from Assam, and expressed appreciation of the work being done there.

At Sewagram, Mr. Nehru visited Bapu's cottage and met workers introduced by Mr. E. W. Aryanayakam. He distributed certificates to twenty post-basic education students, a majority of them from Utkal, before inaugurating the Sewagram rural university.

Mr. Nehru tonight attended a drama on "Bhart-ki-katha" in Sewagram organised by the Hindustani Talimi Sangh.

RURAL UNIVERSITY

Mr. Nehru said here today that the Government of India were in full agreement with the principle behind 'nai talim' and were doing something, although in their own way, to give it a place in the general educational system of the country.

He was inaugurating the Sewa gram rural university. However, Mr. Nehru said, the work of the Talimi Sangh should be seen from an experimental point of view and the benefits that could derived from it determined.

BASIC EDUCATION

It was not advisable to mould the whole educational system in India on "basic education" lines immediately, in view of the present world situation, he said.

The question was, he said, how far a thing could be developed, as often things lost their quantity or quality in the process of development after a certain extent.

Mr. Nehru welcomed Mrs. Ashadevi Aryanayaka's suggestions, in a speech earlier, for introducing basic education among the hill tribes of Assam, for their literary and economic advancement. Making it clear that he was speaking neither as Congress President nor as Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru said he had no doubt that basic education was the right way to reduce illiteracy and unemployment in the country.

He was glad to see the foundation laid by Mahatma Gandhi taking shape now due to the tireless work of his followers who were continuing the mission undertaken by Gandhiji even after his death.

Mr. Nehru referred to Acharya Vinoba Bhave's observation in a message sent on the occasion that science and non-violence could be effectively combined for human progress, and said that Acharya Bhave had touched the right point. But, he said, "if we implement say 'ahimsa' and do not keep pace with the fast-changing world, 'ahimsa' will have less effect."

At the outset, Mr. Nehru said that he was visiting Sewagram after three years. He had not come here just to attend this function but he had a feeling that it was time he visited Sewagram and Wardha and so he started on his '"pilgrimage"'

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Indian Motion Picture Producer's Association today resolved to give notice to terminate the agreement with the All India Radio for broadcasting members' film song records in view of the "unfortunate attitude" of Government towards Indian film songs.

Citizenship Rights For Ceylon Indians

COLOMBO BILL TO COVER LACUNA IN ORIGINAL ACT

COLOMBO, November 1 (PTI): The Ceylon Government has decided to amend the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act of 1949 to cover the lacuna whereby the Privy Council recently upheld the citizenship claims of two Indian residents here.

An authoritative source said Premier Dudley Senanayake today sent a personal note to India's Prime Minister Mr. Nehru saying the amendment was being made not with a view to overriding the Privy Council judgment but to clear certain defects in the drafting of the Act.

The Government of India requested the Ceylon Government in an 'aide memoire' this week to accept the Privy Council judgment and not to amend the Act in the larger interests of Indo-Ceylon amity.

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENT

The Privy Council dismissed on October 5 two appeals by Ceylon's Commissioner for registration of Indian and Pakisani residents against the Ceylon Supreme Court's two decrees reversing the Commissioner's order rejecting applications of Mr. M. A. Cader Badruddin and Mr. M. Abdul Cader.

The Commissioner rejected their applications on the ground that their wives and minor dependent children were not ordinarily resident with them in Ceylon during the seven years preceding January, 1946.

The Privy Council held there is no express provision in the Act that "husband's permanent settlement in Ceylon must have been achieved in company of his wife and minor unmarried children, or that maximum period of uninterrupted residence required for husband has any application to his wife or children".

In the note Prime Minister Senanayake stressed that he had very carefully considered the correspondence between his father, the late Prime Minister Mr. D. S. Senanayake and Mr. Nehru. He found that the Act as it stood had not given effect to the particular intention of the late Prime Minister clearly expressed in the correspondence in which the Prime Minister of India himself had acquiesced.

Mr. Senanayake stated he did not think that it would affect the Indo-Ceylon relationship and assured that he would go out of his way for amity between Ceylon and India once the citizenship question was settled.

MARKETS CLOSED, BUT SHOPS OPEN

(Continued from Paye 12)

kurdwar and Mohmedali Road. In the rest of the city was very little indication of the strike.

Contrary to expectations, the taxis plied as usual. Most of the vegetable, fish and mutton markets were open as usual.

The Bombay State New Tax Opposition Mandal has secured permission from the authorities to hold a public meeting at Chaupatty on Monday evening. The Executive Committee of the Mandal will on Sunday afternoon to consider the steps for extending the period of the hartal.

At Poona

POONA, Nov. 1.

Complete hartal was today observed in the Poona City and cantonment areas as a protest against the multi-point Sales Tax Act which came into force today. With almost all the shops being closed, except the ration shops, the city presented a deserted appearance.

Late in the evening all the shop owners and workers assembled at the Gokhale Hall where they were addressed by Mr. S. M. Joshi, the Socialist member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 1.

All the organised trade and business establishments and some hotels of Ahmedabad commenced a three-day hartal against the multi-point sales tax.

This is the fifth hartal since July four.

Most of retail shops as well as the sixty textile mills worked as usual.

At Sholapur

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 1 (PTI).

All trade in the city remain suspended today as a protest against the multi-point sales tax of the State Government. The main bazaars that closed down their shops include the wholesale cloth bazaar and Cattigalli the yarn and handloom shops of Shakarpet, the grain shops of Pusargalli, the dyes and chemicals houses. All these are closed for three days from today.

The handlooms numbering about ten thousand are also idle today.

OTHER CITIES

Cities which observed hartal among others include Baroda, Miraj, Jalgaon, Sangli and Satara.

Asoka Mehta's Statement

Mr. Asoka Mehta writes:—

"My colleagues and I have refrained for some weeks from saying anything about the agitation against the new taxes. This was done mainly because some spokesmen of the mercantile community in Ahmedabad and Bombay had felt that protest would receive better attention from the Government if it was not mixed up with politcial parties.

"I likewise refrained from saying anything at the time of the motor transport operators' strike because the good offices of Sri S. K. Patil were being sought for a settlement.

"I hope the merchants and the motor transport operators have now realised that it does not help in disputes with the Government to seek the intervention of Congressmen. And that agitations when divorced from political parties, lose much of their force and drive.

"Even at this late stage my colleagues and I are willing to give all assistance to all concerned against iniquitous tax burdens provided such assistance is thought necessary."

SUDAN PARTIES AMALGAMATE

CAIRO, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): The Sudan political groups who favour unity with Egypt are to form one overall party it was announced here today.

This decision followed efforts by the Egyptian Premier General Neguib and Sudanese delegates to close the ranks of the Unionist Parties, which comprise the Ashigga Party, the Graduates' Congress and the Sudan Congress.

The heads and delegates of these parties and organisations have signed a document which they have entrusted to a Tripartite Committee which will lay down the principles of the new party and elect a General Assembly and Executive Committee of suitable candidates.

Karmarkar's View

HUBLI, Nov. 1 (PTI). Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, Commerce Minister, stated here today that the Bombay merchants' hartal against the multi-point sales tax was "unwise and ill-conceived."

The Minister told the PTI: "I regret to note that some responsible Government organisations have also lent their support to this hartal."

Mr. Karmarkar said "in an independent democracy this is not a healthy way of expressing public opinion in respect of any legislative measure passed by a duly constituted legislature."

JOURNALISTS MUST FORM TRADE UNION

K. Rama Rao's Call At Bihar Conference

PATNA, Nov. 1 (PTI).

MR. K. RAMA RAO, M.P. and former editor of the 'National Herald' and the 'Searchlight' today called on journalists to organise themselves on Trade Union lines.

Mr. Rama Rao, who presided over the first Bihar Journalists' Conference held here under the auspices of the Bihar Working Journalists' Union, said that newspaper production had become an industry and the inevitable consequence and inseparable concomitant of industry was Trade Unionism. Secondly, newspaper proprietors were already organised under the A.I.N.E.C. and the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society. The working journalists had also to unite and organise themselves. Thirdly, working journalists had found hat the employers had done little or nothing to improve their condition.

DANGER AHEAD

Mr. Rama Rao detailed the defects and danger besetting the Indian Press today. They were, the advent of big business and the forging of chains, vulgar journalism, attacks of the State on the freedom of expression, unorganised nature of journalistic profession and widespread ignorance and illiteracy in the country.

Welcoming the appointment of the Press Commission Mr. Rao asked journalists in the country to place before the Commission all facts and figures and to help it formulate appropriate conclusions and useful recommendations. "This is the supreme work of our generation. We belong to the working class and if today we do not stand up for our rights and make our demands, we never will", he said.

Talks On Indo-Pak Border Raids

LAHORE, Nov. 1 (PTI): Indian and Pakistani police officers from the border districts of Montgomery and Ferozepore and Bahawalpur State met recently to discuss the crime situation on the Indo-Pakistan border. Thirty cases relating to thefts of cattle were discussed. A number of cattle were returned to claimants on either side of the border.

Liaquat Murder Echo

LAHORE, Nov. 1 (PTI): The inquiry against Khan Najaf Khan, Superintendent of Police, instituted by the Pakistan Punjab Government for alleged acts of omission and commission at the time of the murder of Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan concluded here on Friday.

The inquiry was conducted 'in camera' by Mr. Justice Muhammad Akram and lasted for nearly a fortnight.

The remarks made by the Liaquat Assassination Inquiry Commission about Khan Najaf Khan in their recent report formed the basis of the inquiry.

Mr. Justice Akram is expected to submit a report of his findings to the Pakistan Punjab Government shortly.

30 Arrested In Gwalior

GWALIOR, Nov. 1 (PTI): Thirty Hindu Mahasabha volunteers were arrested here yesterday for defying the ban on meetings and processions near the Secretariat imposed on September 16.

The volunteers courted arrest in two batches in pursuance of the Mahasabha's Satyagraha campaign for lowering the wheat prices in Gwalior.

20 Taken Into Custody

HYDERABAD, Nov. 1 (PTI): Twenty persons have so far been taken into custody by the police in connection with the attack on Armoor police station in Nizamabad district by a crowd on October 27.

In this attack one police constable was beaten to death and two others injured.

Villagers Greet Nehru On Way To Wardha

WARDHA, Nov. 1 (PTI). Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here at 1 p.m. today after meeting and talking to large groups of villagers, all along the 50-mile-route from Nagpur to Wardha.

On way people had put up arches and buntings. They garlanded Mr. Nehru and raised cries of "Nehru Ki Jai." Mr. Nehru picked out children and garlanded them.

At Seldoh, 28 miles from Nagpur, Prof. J. C. Kumarappa, who has his Ashram in this village for the last six months, received and garlanded Mr. Nehru.

Mr. Nehru tasted "Arjun Peya," an indigenous beverage prepared from bark of arjun tree. Mr. Kumarappa explained to him that the drink was more ancient than tea or coffee and was in vogue 70 years ago in parts of South India. He said that he had asked villagers to boycott white sugar and use palm gur.

Mr. Nehru said the drink tasted "very good."

At Kelzar, 32 miles from Nagpur, a village surrounded by picturesque hills, Mr Nehru inspected a cattle show and agricultural exhibition, organised by Wardha Janpada Sabha.

Nehru Visits Gandhiji's Cottage

SEWAGRAM, Nov. 1 (PTI): Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, who arrived here from Nagpur visited Mahatma Gandhi's cottage this morning.

WOMAN TERRORIST SHOT DEAD

SINGAPORE, Nov. 1 (UPA): The most furious Chinese woman terrorist in Malaya, Pang Ah Lan, was killed yesterday in the Chaah area of Johore State by a patrol of First Cameronians.

Pang, a district committee member of the Segamat branch of the Malaya Communist Party, was spotted with a male companion. The opening burst by the troopers killed Pang outright, but her companion, who was wounded, escaped.

During the Japanese occupation of Malaya, Pang left her husband and joined the Malayan people's anti-Japanese army operating in various districts of Johore.

Relief Works In Belgaum District

HUBLI, Nov. 1 (UPI): Eleven relief works employing daily about 7,000 people have been undertaken in Belgaum district in talukas where crops have failed.

Saurashtra Writers Meet

RAJKOT, Nov. 1 (PTI): The first Sourashtra "Lekhak" (literary writers) Sammelan was held here today. Mr. Manusukhlal Zaveri, an educationalist of Bombay presided.

Mr. Nanabhai Bhatt, former Education Minister of Saurashtra, inaugurated the 'Sammelan'.

Typhoon Killed Only Two

PARIS, November 1 (PTI-Reuter): French and Vietnamese official sources today denied reports that 150 people were killed and injured on Thursday night by the typhoon which hit Hue and Tourans, the French Press Agency reported from Saigon.

The sources said only two people were killed in Hue province.

Ohio Jail Riot Ends

COLUMBUS, (Ohio), Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): After six hours of rioting smashing and burning, nearly all the 2,000 convicts who mutinied at their evening meal in the Ohio State Penitentiary here yesterday were back in their cells early today.

The mutiny collapsed after 12 ringleaders, armed with knives, gave up in face of a strong show of force, including 600 National Guardsmen (Territorials) who were about to move into the prison courtyard.

In their orgy of fire-raising the convicts reduced much of their century-old gaol to charred ruins.

Only one appears to have been injured in the riot. A state policeman was slightly wounded in the head by prison guard who mistook him for an escaping convict.

BIG CUT IN U. S. MILITARY BUDGET

WASHINGTON October 31 (PTI-Reuter): A cut of at least 3,300 million dollars on present spending is expected in the military budget for the 1953 fiscal year, Defence Department officials said today.

They said the budget will total between 40,000 million dollars and 41,000 million dollars. The fiscal year begins in July.

If Mr. Eisenhower, the Republican candidate, is elected political observers expect the Congress to "mark time" to give him an opportunity to study Mr. Truman's recommendations and an opportunity to revise them.

SIX DETENUS RELEASED

HYDERABAD, Nov. 1 (PTI): The Hyderabad Government today released Messrs. Akhtar Hussain, Papi Reddi and Syed Hassan, all People's Democratic Front members of the State Assembly, Mr. Ibrahim Aziz, editor of 'Pratap', and Mr. Mutuza Mujtahdi, editor 'Iqdam', urdu dailies, and Mr. Abdur Rahman Khan, from their detention.

All these persons were arrested and detained in connection with the disturbances in the city on September 3 and 4 following the anti-non-Mulki, agitation.

They recently filed 'habeas corpus' applications in the High Court, challenging their detention.

Three Killed In Tank Mishap

STUTTGART, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): An American Army tank yesterday crashed through a bridge railing and plunged 21 feet into the river Kocher killing three soldiers and injuring four others inside.

Another soldier, who was riding on the outside, is missing. The tank was one of seven which crossed the bridge in a training exercise near the town of Gaildorf.

Mrs. Renuka Ray Elected To Assembly

MALDA, Nov. 1 (PTI). Mrs. Renuka Ray, West Bengal's Minister for Rehabilitation, was today declared elected to the Assembly from the Ratua Constituency in Malda, her only rival Mr. Atul Kumar (Ind.) having withdrawn from the contest.

The bye-election was caused by the resignation of the sitting Congress member, Mr. Saeed.

Mrs. Ray, who had lost her seat in Parliament in the last general election to Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, of the Hindu Mahasabha, was chosen by Dr. Roy for a place in his Cabinet.

U. S. Pacific C-in-C For Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (PTI): Admiral Arthur W. R. Ford, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, is arriving here on November 6 on a courtesy visit, it is learnt.

He is expected to be in New Delhi for three days.

LONDON: The British Foreign Office today declined to say whether Mr. George Middleton, Charge d'Affaires in Teheran, has acted on Government instructions when he refused today to accept a message to the British people from Prime Minister Mossadeq.

PREREQUISITE OF WORLD PEACE

American Professor Stresses Disarmament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DR. ALFRED FISK, American Professor of Philosophy, said here today that strengthening the United Nations was the only practical solution to world peace.

Dr. Fisk, who was addressing the students of the Ramnarayan Ruia College, Matunga, explained that to achieve peace, there must in the first instance the will for peace among the people of the world. For instance, if all the nations agreed on a policy of disarmament, he was sure no particular nation, not even Russia, would stand out.

The American professor said that the abolition of army, navy and air force all over the world was the pre-requisite of world peace and universal brotherhood. The United Nations as a world organization had to be improved in order to be made effective. That was in fact the only answer to aggression.

Dr. Fisk suggested that the United Nations should control all world affairs. Apart from certain affairs which were international in character even some of the "domestic affairs" had now assumed international significance and these had to be controlled internationally. For instance, the world highways should be controlled universally instead of being controlled, as hitherto, by individual nations. That way alone they could have a full life for all.

BETTER WAY

Dr. Fisk said that personally he was not in favour of America giving economic assistance to undeveloped countries. It would be a better idea if, instead of individual countries helping the other countries, the United Nations levied a tax on richer countries and utilized the money so realised in helping the undeveloped and under-developed countries.

Peace could be possible only if these backward countries were developed economically, so that there might be a possibility of equality of opportunity for all.

Dr. Fisk added that the world had been created for all and there were enough resources to enable them to lead a happy, prosperous and peaceful life.

SOCIAL PLANNING

In reply to a question whether he preferred abolition of private property, Dr. Fisk said that it was too difficult to define "private property." Personally, however, he preferred some sort of social ownership of the resources of the world and some social planning, so that the benefits of those resources might be made available to all. There was also to be some international authority to define "what was too little, and too much."

PRESS COMMISSION EXTENDS TIME

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (PTI): In view of representations asking for extension of the time for the submission of preliminary memoranda, the Press Commission have decided to extend the time by 15 days and to receive memoranda upto November 30, 1952, says a press note issued by the Press Commission Secretariat.

The press note adds though memoranda will be received upto November 30, the Commission requests associations and members of the public to let its Secretariat have their communications as early as possible and only to wait till the last date of the extended time in unavoidable circumstances.

Stonebraker Released

BERLIN, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): United States authorities today announced that Lieutenant William L. Stonebraker missing since last Sunday in East Germany was freed by Soviet authorities last night.

ST. JOHNS (New Foundland): Search planes reported that the 2,500-ton Norwegian freighter 'Dux' reported missing since Sunday, had been located in the gulf of Saint Lawrence. Her radio had broken down.

NO SPLIT IN LABOUR PARTY

Morgan Phillips' Article In 'Fact'

LONDON, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): There is no fundamental difference on policy in the British Labour Party, Mr. Morgan Phillips, Party Secretary, said in an article in "Fact", the Labour monthly published today.

"If I had to answer the question 'Is there a split?' I would have to say 'No'.

"On the other hand there are many shades of opinion within the Labour Party which, according to misleading press statements, mean there are many splits," Mr. Phillips said.

"There is not a single Socialist principle involved nor is there a single item of major policy upon which we do not as a party stand agreed", he added.

If there were a general election next week, there would be no division of opinion within the party. The minor differences of opinion would fall into the background he said.

Kashmir Will Resist

PRESSURE TACTICS OF PAKISTAN

SRINAGAR, Nov. 1 (UPI): Political circles here reacted adversely to the news which emanated from New York today that arbitrary decision is sought to be imposed on the state of Jammu and Kashmir by the Security Council in the matter of deciding the quantum of troops to be stationed to ensure the security of the state.

They opined that Pakistan was evidently resorting to "pressure tactics" in order to hustle the U.N. to take line of action which might be favourable to it.

Any such approach, if acceded to by the U.N. authorities, these political circles opined, would amount to negation of the principle of self-determination for the people of Kashmir and would be stubornly resisted by them.

The people of Kashmir, these circles added, would not submit to any decision that would run counter to the resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly of the state on this subject.

Brush Aboe Group Scholarship

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (PTI): The Brush Aboe Group, England, have offered one scholarship, tenable for two years, consisting of a free return passage (tourist class) from the place of residence to the place of training in U.K. and weekly stipends amounting to about £300 per annum, says an Education Ministry press note.

Only candidates who have obtained, in 1952, first class degrees in mechanical or electrical engineering, preferably covering both, or equivalent qualifications are eligible for the scholarship.

U. S. Fighter Planes For Chiang

TAIPEH, Formosa, November 1 (PTI-Reuter): The United States today presented a number of fighter planes to the Chinese Nationalist Air Force at a ceremony in Southern Formosa.

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 1 (UPA): Dixie Lee Crosby, dying wife of crooner Bing Crosby, has been converted to Roman Catholic faith and given final Sacrament of the Church, it was announced today.

OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

KIDWAI WILL FACE PLENTY OF OPPOSITION IN CABINET

Delhi Keeps An Open Mind On The Issue Of Decontrol

NEW DELHI, BY AIR.

"CONTROLS IN A WORD ARE THE MEANS BY WHICH GOVERNMENT MAINTAINS A BALANCE BETWEEN VARIOUS SECTIONAL INTERESTS. FOR ONE TO ASK FOR FULLER EMPLOYMENT AND MORE RAPID DEVELOPMENT AND AT THE SAME TIME TO OBJECT TO CONTROLS IS OBVIOUSLY TO SUPPORT TWO CONTRADICTORY OBJECTIVES."

"To some extent, over-all controls through fiscal, monetary and commercial policy can influence the allocation of resources but physical controls are also necessary."

"The working of controls during and since the war has demonstrated clearly that if production in a particular line, say foodgrains, has to be increased, the necessary incentive for the producer cannot be created unless the prices of alternative crops are controlled. A simultaneous increase in production in all lines is not possible by merely raising the money reward for work. In the case of certain key commodities, it may be necessary to keep down their prices in order to obviate the need for price rises in several industries which use those commodities. To make this policy effective, controls on production and on movement and physical allocations to consumers become inescapable."

PLANNING BODY'S VIEW

These are the gleanings from the revised draft plan of the Planning Commission. It will show that the Planning Commission is not only wedded to controls but regards them as sine quo non for its Plan. Rightly it is said that the Planning Commission should roll up its plan, if controls particularly on food were removed.

Let me now cite two well accepted principles of Cabinet form of Government. They are taken from Professor A. Berriedale Keith's Book, "The Constitution of England."

"The obligation of Consulting the Cabinet before committing it by action is incumbent, not merely on the ordinary member, but also on the Prime Minister himself."

"The principle of unanimity denies the right of Ministers to announce policies not approved by the Cabinet."

ANTI-CONTROL CRUSADE

It is in context of the Planning Commission's rceommendations and Professor Keith's postulates that Mr. Kidwai's recent anti-control crusade has to be judged. New Delhi is definite that Mr. Kidwai has had no mandate either from the Cabinet or from the Planning Commission to announce decisions relating to decontrol of foodgrains. in fact, the principles of Cabinet Government deny him the right to launch his campaign in advance of Cabinet's approval of his policy. Minister Kidwai, on the other hand, has advocated a novel Constitutional theory. In his statement to the Press Trust of India from Bombay on October 27, he is reported to have said as follows:—

"We have joint responsibility and whatever one Minister does, he does it on behalf of the Government and for his fact, every other Minister is equally responsible."

Obviously, Mr. Kidwai does not know what he is talking about. Let me cite Lord Salisbury on this issue. In 1878 he said, 'For all that passes in Cabinet, each Member of it, who does not resign, is absolutely and irretrievably responsible, and has no right afterwards to say that he agreed in one case to a compromise while in the other, he was persuaded by his colleagues. It is only on this principle that absolute responsibility is undertaken by every member of the Cabinet who, after a decision is arrived at, remains a member of it, that joint responsibility of Ministers to Parliament can be upheld, and one of the most essential principles of Parliamentary responsibility is established."

It will be thus evident that joint Consultation at a Cabinet meeting is sine quo non to joint responsibility. Matters must be brought before the Cabinet, fully discussed and decisions reached before Ministers can assume responsibility for those decisions. Unilateral action by one Minister outside the Cabinet can never be binding on either his colleagues or the Government. If it were so, it will not be orderly Government but an unlimited chaos.

BASED ON FACTS

Here is something more from the same statement of Mr. Kidwai. He said, "I base my policies on facts and not on theories. My policies move with changing times." So far, people were given to understand that all policies were those of the Government and not of a particular Minister. It is true that no policy could be static. It must keep pace with the times. But it must be a well considered policy by the whole Cabinet and not of one individual Minister.

As already reported, New Delhi has an open mind over de-control of foodgrains. It even welcomes Mr. Kidwai's consultations with the State Ministers and the Representatives of grain trade. What is objected to here is the manner and method of his approach. Mr. Kidwai has let loose a barrage of statements from Bombay, which have the appearance of stampeding the Cabinet by pressure group policies.

It will be thus seen that decontrol is still an open issue, which has yet to be discussed by the Cabinet. Mr. Kidwai will have his first round, when the revised plan of the Planning Commission will be discussed by the Cabinet on November 3 and 4. His new food policy will come up for a decision by the Cabinet in due course. Notwithstanding his publicity crusade, he will have plenty of opposition to his new food policy. Till then, de-control of food is not Government of India's policy.

CULTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS

One hundred scholarships will be awarded under the Government of India's Cultural Scholarship Scheme in 1953-54, it is announced here. A Scholarship carries a monthly stipend of Rs. 200 p.m. exclusive of capitation, tuition and examination fees. Sixtyseven scholarships will be awarded to non-Indians and thirtythree to students of Indian origin permanently domiciled abroad. Two questions arise. Firstly, a prudent man thinks of outsiders after his own needs are adequately met. The question is whether Government of India has been able to meet the educational requirements of every Indian student?

It is no secret that educational institutions are overcrowded. The second issue is even more important. Every non-Indian scholar under the Scheme will receive Rs. 200 a month. The question is how many average Indian parents can afford Rs. 200 a month, exclusive of capitation, tuition and examination fees for their children. Will not the scheme breed inferiority complex amongst Indian boys studying in their motherland.

India is a poor country where percentage of education is still very low. There are thousands of Indian boys, who, on account of their poverty, are denied the benefits of education. They are left in the lurch, and, in the name of culture, preference is given to non-Indians to elbow out sons of the soil from their legitimate facilities.

Provision To Override Governor-General

Plenary Powers To Sudan Commission

KHARTOUM, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter).

A COMMISSION of two Sudanese, a Briton and an Egyptian with one neutral member would have powers to override the Governor-General of the Sudan in certain circumstances under the Egyptian-Sudanese agreement signed in Cairo this week, according to usually reliable sources yesterday.

The Commission would operate from the time the Sudan became self-governing until she chose her future—independence or union with Egypt.

The neutral member would be appointed by either Pakistan or India.

A cheering crowd gave Sir Abdel Rahman El Mahdi, political and religious leader, a great reception when he returned here after concluding the agreement.

The Commission would have the power to veto the Governor-General of the Sudan but if he remained unsatisfied he could refer the question to Britain and Egypt, sources said.

If the two condominium powers failed to give an answer within a month the Commission's view would be taken.

TRANSFER OF POWER

The agreement provides for appointment of a Governor-General in accordance with the 1899 condominium.

The self-government period, it says, should not exceed three years, during which power would be transferred to the Sudanese and the road to self-determination in 1955 prepared.

A commission of Sudanese, British and Egyptian should be appointed to make plans for the sudanisation of administration and the police.

Another commission to look after civil servants' contractual rights should also be appointed, the agreement says.

A fourth commission comprising a Briton, Egyptian, American, Indian or Pakistani with two Sudanese should be appointed by the Governor-General to supervise elections.

Both parties agree that the agreement should be communicated to Britain before November eight so that self-government may be granted before the end of this year.

Elections would be indirect in all northern and certain southern constituencies.

The Umma (Independence) Front will hold a conference today to hear a report on the Cairo talks and afterwards announce its final opinion.

Ibrahim Bedri Secretary of the Socialist Republican Party said the agreement was generally unacceptable to them.

CHILDREN FIRST

Nehru's Call To Nagpur Municipality

NAGPUR, Nov. 1 (PTI).

PRIME Minister Jawaharlal Nehru advised the Nagpur Corporation yesterday to pay more attention towards the welfare of children—"tomorrow's citizens."

The Prime Minister, in a short speech replying to the civic address presented to him by the Corporation, said that municipal bodies were more in contact with the public than the State or Central Governments, because some of the vital requirements of every citizen were in the hands of the civic bodies.

These institutions were in an advantageous position in the matter of public welfare, he said, and added that was his personal experience as he had been chairman of the Allahabad Municipal Board for some time many years ago.

At times, Mr. Nehru said, while in Delhi he felt the need for meeting the people of different parts of the country and therefore, at intervals, he undertook big tours. "Such tours always helped me in knowing our country more and more," he said.

SPOILING BEAUTY

After visiting many big cities and towns, Mr. Nehru said, he found that though new buildings were coming up, those who spent money on such constructions, never paid any attention towards making them beautiful. In fact, he said, new constructions were spoiling the beauty of cities.

"Though I am aware that money and brain seldom go together", Mr. Nehru said amidst laughter, "at least those who have enough money for construction of buildings should consult good architects and seek their help in making the constructions beautiful, thereby increasing the beauty of the towns."

On the second day of his three-day visit to Madhya Pradesh, Mr. Nehru went through a crowded programme in Nagpur yesterday before going on what he called a "pilgrimage to Sewagram" today.

LARGER INTERESTS

Mr. Nehru, who inaugurated the Harijan Legislators and Workers' Convention here, called upon them to analyse their problems in relation to the larger problems of poverty and unemployment which the country had to tackle.

Earlier, Mr. Nehru conferred with the State Ministers on administrative matters and visited the International Academy of Indian Culture of Dr. Raghu Vira, M.P.

Addressing a meeting of about one and a half lakh of people at Kasturchand Park last night, the Prime Minister emphasised that unless people worked hard and helped to produce more, they could not solve their economic problems, he said that Government would take steps to bring about land redistribution and promote cottage and small-scale industries to absorb the people who could not be settled on land.

Mr. Nehru will today visit a number of villages and meet kisans on his way to Sewagram where he will inaugurate the first rural university for basic education.

Sword For Nehru

NAGPUR, Nov. 1 (PTI).

Prime Minister Nehru was presented with a sword and "saropa" this morning, prior to his departure "on pilgrimage to Sewagram", at the Guru Nanak birthday celebrations here at Kasturchand Park.

Mr. Nehru told the congregation—mostly of Sikhs with gaily coloured turbans—that Guru Nanak's message of love was needed most in today's uprooted and conflicting world as it had been proved beyond doubt that wars could not solve the world problems.

The Prime Minister in his brief speech commended the spirit of service and greeted the Sikhs assembled on the auspicious day.

The Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Chief Minister Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla and other State Ministers attended the function.

Gift Rejected

MADURA, Nov. 1 (PTI): Mr. Shankerrao Deo, who is on a bhoodan march in South Tamil Nad, has rejected a land gift of one acre and thirty-one cents as "niggardly" from a landowner who owns six hundred acres in Madura District.

Rejecting the offer, Mr. Deo said that the owner who had offered this donation had not understood the object of the bhoodan movement. A landowner having a thousand acres and donating only five acres is not serving the cause of the Bhoodan Yagna, he added.

Mr. Deo ended his fortnight trek of Madura District yesterday and is now on tour of the Coimbatore District.

Congress Election Challenged

COURT ISSUES RULE

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (PTI).

An Alipore Munsif issued yesterday ex-parte rule on the President, General Secretary, three members of the West Bengal Pradesh Election Tribunal and eighteen District Congress Returning Officers to show cause why the petition by two primary and active Congress members for temporary injunction should not be allowed.

Praying for a declaration of the appointment of the Election Tribunal and eighteen District Returning Officers for the ensuing Congress election as ultra vires, invalid and void in law, the petitioners alleged that the President and the Secretary in collusion with the other defendants and members of their faction inside the Congress were trying to prevent the entry of all new and bonafide elements into the Congress. They added that the alleged election of the Tribunal was done with undue haste and without proper notice.

The petitioners also stated that the election of the Tribunal was made by members and delegates who themselves had not been duly elected.

Congressman's Election Held Valid

ERNAKULAM, October 31 (PTI): The three-man Election Tribunal presided over by Mr. Justice P. K. Subramania Aiyer of the Travancore-Cochin High Court today dismissed with costs the petition filed by Mr. M. P. Menon (United Front of Leftists), challenging the election of Mr. A. M. Thomas (Congress) to the House of the People.

The Tribunal has also ordered that the petitioner (Mr. M. P. Menon) should bear his cost and pay the respondent (Mr. A. M. Thomas) Rs. 500/- by way of advocate's fee and other incidental expenses.

82 RELEASED IN SAURASHTRA

RAJKOT, Nov. 1 (PTI): The Saurashtra Government has released 82 persons so far out of ninety-nine persons who were under detention for helping or harbouring the notorious dacoit Bhupat and his gang, says a press note issued here lastnight.

RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR 10 MORE YEARS

Harijan Workers' Demand: Plea For Other Facilities

NAGPUR, November 1 (UPI).

THE Harijan Legislators' and Workers' Convention today demanded the extension by another ten years, of the period of reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, in the House of the People and State Assemblies, provided under Article 334 of the Constitution.

A memorandum placed before the open session of the Convention also asked Government to amend Article 339 of the Constitution to empower the Union Government for giving directions to State Governments for drawing up and execution of schemes essential for welfare of Scheduled Castes also besides Scheduled Tribes.

The memorandum urged for measures for economic justice, social emancipation, educational facilities, appointments in public services, and representation in diplomatic and other higher services for Harijans.

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

Detailing measures to be undertaken for providing economic justice to Harijans, the memorandum stated among other matters that the Minimum Wages Act of 1948, be implemented forthwith, and Land Settlement Commissions should be set up in the Centre and States with a view to achieve the maximum utilisation of land. These Commissions, it said, should be given powers not only to control and regulate utilisation of land, but also to acquire and redistribute it.

For "cultural and moral advancement" of Scheduled Castes, the memorandum stated, there should be "inter-mixing" between caste Hindus and Harijans at social gatherings. Harijans should be invited by caste Hindus to take part in 'Sankirtans' and 'pujas' so that their "inferiority complex" might be removed.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER

Welcoming the appointment of a Commissioner for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, the memorandum suggested that the Commissioner should be assisted by seven to ten Regional Commissioners in various parts of the country. To guide and advise the Central Commissioner, a Backward Classes Advisory Board consisting of persons representing various interests of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and other backward classes from different States and at least ten members of Parliament, should be appointed.

The memorandum demanded the apointment of a Backward Classes Commission so that a "clear cut policy and programme for the removal of disabilities of backward classes might be set forth and implemented."

As regards cottage industries, the memorandum said that all ancestral industries and occupations of Scheduled Castes like show-making, weaving, bamboo and cane works, should be organised on co-operative basis with the help of State Governments. Legislation on the lines of State aid to Industries Act of Bihar should be passed by the Centre and other States providing loans to be given to Harijans engaged in small industries.

100 Square Yards Added To East Germany

BERLIN, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): About 100 square yards of uninhabited land has been added to East Germany by revision of the border between West Berlin and East Germany.

The above arrangements were carried out jointly by the United States and Soviet authorities, American officials said here today.

Rogue Elephant Kills Three

COMILLA, (East Pakistan) November 1 (U P I): A rougue elephant has killed three persons at Anandanagar, four miles from Agartala, it is learnt here.

The tusker has also levelled a number of huts in the village. It is still at large and considerable panic prevails in the neighbouring villages.

'Squeezing Hindus Out Of E. Pakistan

MRS. KRIPALANI'S PLEA FOR 'TIMELY ACTION'

CALCUTTA, Nov. 1 (PTI): Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani M.P., in her presidential address to the All India East Bengal Minorities Rights Convention, today called upon the Government of India to take "timely and effective action" to stop the periodical "squeezing-out of Hindus from East Pakistan."

Referring to Prime Minister Nehru's 'unwillingness to accept any of the various suggestions put forward by the Opposition parties in the country for the solution of this problem, Mrs. Kripalani said, "why should we suppose that every effective action will lead to war? History can furnish many examples when strong and timely action, instead of leading to war, has averted war while a policy of weakness and appeasement has directly led to war.

She declared that Pakistan had no business to disturb our national economy and reconstruction periodically, throwing thousands of displaced persons across the border."

Sanskrit Parishad At Banaras

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A great effort to give Sanskrit its proper place in the new life of Independent India and for that purpose to weld together in one organisation the numerous institutions and individuals, in India and abroad, working for its advancement is expected to be made at the forthcoming Session of the Sanskrit Vishva Parishad—World Academy of Sanskrit—to be held at Banaras on November 15 and 16.

Nearly two hundred Sanskrit scholars have already enrolled themselves as delegates and many more have notified their decision to do so.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic, will inaugurate the 2-day Session. Some of the Ministers—Central as well as States, Vice-Chancellors of various Universities and Heads of many leading Oriental Institutions are also expected to participate in the Conference.

A Reception Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Sampurnanand, Home Minister of U.P. is in charge of the arrangements at Banaras. Acharya Narendra Deva is also one of the Vice-Chairmen of the Reception Committee.

The Conference, besides reviewing in detail the position of Sanskrit in modern India, will also discuss ways and means of giving Sanskrit its proper place in the life of the country.

The General Secretary of the Parishad in a statement today requested all those who may not have received invitations for the Banaras Session to contact him at the Head Office of the Parishad at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpatty Road, Bombay—7.

Yugoslav Authorities have released eleven German prisoners, among them Fran Z. Neuhausen, former Nazi Party Chief in Yugoslavia, who were sentenced for war crimes.

MINISTER VISITS HOSPITAL

Mr. Shantilal Shah, Minister for Health, Government of Bombay presented certificates to the graduating class of the Occupational Therapy Training School at the G. S. Medical College. Picture shows the Minister visiting one of the Departments in the K.E.M. Hospital.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY TRAINING

Minister Distributes Diplomas

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Labour Minister Shantilal Shah today distributed diplomas in occupational therapy to the successful students of the Occupational Therapy Training School of the KEM Hospital.

This centre was opened in November 1950 by Health Minister Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Mr. Shantilal Shah was welcomed by Dr. D. G. Dayagude, Dean of the Hospital. Mrs. Kamala Nimbkar, Head of the Centre, acquainted the Minister with the activities of the Training School.

Mr. Shah advised the students to put into practical use the knowledge gained in the school.

11 INJURED IN PAYYOLI CLASH

CALICUT, Nov. 1 (PTI): Of the eleven persons injured in yesterday's communal clash at Payyoli and brought to the headquarters hospital here, four were admitted as in patients and the rest treated and discharged. The four persons are progressing and are stated to be out of danger.

Yesterday's clash occurred at about 4 p.m. in the vicinity of the Payyoli railway station. Soon after the passenger train coming from Shoranur arrived there, a group of persons got down from the train and started the attack. The situation is under control.

18 Killed In Nursing Home Fire

HILLSBORD, (Missouri), November 1 (PTI-Reuter): Eighteen people were killed and at least 36 injured in a fire which swept through a three-storey nursing home for old people here yesterday.

Fire Brigade officials said the blaze apparently started in a men's washroom on the first floor.

It spread rapidly up stairways and through corridors, trapping many of the patients.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (PTI): The first meeting of the Central Programme Advisory Committee constituted by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting with a view to improving the programmes of All India Radio, will be held on Nov. 3 and 4. The Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Dr. B. V. Keskar, Chairman of the Committee will preside.

Heavy Hand On Thugs

BRITISH JUDGES GIVE LONG TERMS

LONDON, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): British judges, alarmed by mounting crimes of violence throughout the nation, have declared war on thugs and back-street bandits.

Frustrated by a Parliamentary act banning whipping as a punishment for thugs they have stepped up all sentences as the next best thing.

Two gunmen who took part in a masked gang raid on a householder were among the first this week to feel the law's new heavy hand. They were sentenced to 12 years' prison each at the Old Bailey.

In Liverpool fourteen age gangsters who had swung coshes—lead filled rubber truncheons—in a holdup went to prison for three weeks.

These high sentences were typical of many meted out during the week, as newspapers daily headlined stories of violent robbery and terror struck into the hearts of innocent citizens by thugs with guns, razors, coshes and bicycle chains.

Book On Colour Bar Impounded

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): The book, "Let The Day Perish", written by South African author Gerald Gordon and published in London, has impounded by customs officials at Palmietfontein airport, Johannesburg.

The book deals with the colour bar.

Customs officials said that one or two passages dealing with miscegenation (race mixture) might be considered offensive.

Mr. Gordon, a Queen's counsel, practising in Cape Town, is a national Vice-Chairman of the War Veterans' Torch Command.

Aga Khan's Memoirs

PARIS, Nov. 1 (UPA): The Aga Khan is negotiating with various French editors for publication of his memoirs which he will start writing soon, his secretary said on Friday.

The book will cover the highlights of the fabulous life of one of the world's wealthiest men.

No final arrangements have yet been made, the secretary said, but he said a formal agreement would be forthcoming soon since the Aga Khan 'is very anxious' to start.

Textile Mills Dispute For Adjudication

BOMBAY, Saturday: The industrial dispute between the Millowners' Association, representing cotton textile mills in Bombay City and in the former Kurla Municipal Borough which are its members, the Raghuvanshi Mills Limited and the Hirjee Mills Limited, all of Bombay, and their respective employees regarding the latter's demand for compensation for the loss of wages they suffered due to short working or closure of cotton textile mills by the employers on certain days during the period from November 1, 1951 to July 13, 1952, has been referred by the Government of Bombay to the arbitration of the Industrial Court.

Simultaneously, the disputes between the Eastern Chemical Company (India) and Messrs. Kikabhai Harivallabhdas and Sons (Type Foundry), both of Bombay, and their respective workers have been referred for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri I. G. Thakore.

The dispute in the Eastern Chemical Company relates to the workers' demand for revised wage scales and that in the Type Foundry relates to workers' demands in respect of provident fund, scales of pay, dearness allowance, leave rules and gratuity.

TESTING FORCES OF NATO COUNTRIES

"Exercise Long Step"

VALETTA, Malta, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter): Flags of the five nations waved over the submarine pens here today, as underwater craft from Turkey, Greece the United States, France and Britain entered the naval harbour in preparation for the start of "Exercise Long Step".

The exercise, a combined air, land and sea operation to test the forces of the NATO Mediterranean countries Britain, France, Greece, Turkey, Italy and the United States will begin on Monday.

Most of the French submarines are ex-German U Boats, while the Turks are using loaned American submarines.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE

Early Implementation In Greater Bombay

BOMBAY, Saturday. "The Employees' State Insurance Scheme, which provides cash and medical benefits in contingencies of sickness, maternity and employment injury, will come into force in Greater Bombay early next year," stated Shri K. K. Bhargawa, Insurance Commissioner of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, in Bombay today.

Addressing the students of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences at Andheri, Shri Bhargawa reviewed the progress so far made in the implementation of the Scheme and indicated the steps to be taken in the near future. The scheme is already in operation in the cities of Delhi and Kanpur since February 24, 1952.

4 Lakh To Benefit By Health Insurance

BOMBAY, Saturday. The panel system of medical practice and other details for the implementation of the Health Insurance Scheme as early as possible next year in Greater Bombay were discussed today when Dr. C. L. Katial, Director-General of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Government of India, met Mr. Shantilal Shah, Minister for Labour and Health, Government of Bombay. Mr. R. L. Briggs, I.L.O. expert on Social Insurance, also participated.

Nearly four lakh persons employed in 1,600 industrial undertakings in Bombay will derive benefits of the Scheme when it is implemented here.

Dr. Katial will address a meeting of doctors at the Taj on Sunday afternoon on medical care under this scheme.

AMERICAN MARKETS

COTTON PRICES MOVE UP ON GOOD TRADE DEMAND

Surprising Rally In Wall Street

NEW YORK, October 31 (UPA): Cotton futures swayed back and forth over a range of 40 points but throughout the session showed an overtone of steadiness on Friday. Similar to Thursday's session the market at no time dipped below the previous close.

Hedge selling and realizing kept heading off the rallies but at all times there was good demand forthcoming from the trade. Local operators and commission houses covered for over the weekend and before the election on Tuesday. End of month mill covering provided another front of buying power. Technical replacement buying was another factor.

Nearby December reached 36.54 cents a pound a cumulative rise of 109 points from Wednesday's law. Market opened up 15 to 28 points, rallied to maximum gains of 44 points in the nearby months, then closed up three to 25 points on the day's prices.

Closing prices include:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot				36.60
Dec.	36.35	36.54	36.17	36.35
March	36.79	36.96	36.60	36.70
May	36.85	37.03	36.71	36.81
July	36.60	36.76	36.45	36.60
Oct.	35.15	35.20	35.02	35.05
Dec.	35.06	35.16	35.01	35.02
March	35.13	35.20	35.10	35.10
New Orleans				
Spot				35.65
Dec.	36.30	36.55	36.15	36.38
March	36.79	36.95	36.60	36.79
May	..	..	..	36.72
July	36.56	36.79	36.40	36.65
Oct.	35.15	35.16	35.09	35.03
Dec.	35.07	35.20	34.98	35.01
March	35.00	35.13	35.00	35.00

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Stocks scored the best gain in months in a surprise rally which generated the heaviest volume since April with all sections joining in the advance.

Dealings totalled 1,760,000 shares and of the 1,172 issues traded 765 advanced, 195 declined and 212 remained unaffected.

Shorts who are apprehensive of the election results covered and their buying sent prices up and attracted new buying power. Favourable dealings and dividend reports continued to help individual specialities. The Industrials average climbed 3.51 dollars, rails 1.70 dollars and utilities 44 cents. Chemicals were higher over a point. Steels gained about one point.

Curb trading Friday comprised 480,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was to the tune of U S dol 4,280,000.

RUBBER PRICES

Rubber futures Friday were unchanged to 15 points higher with the sales at 72. Weekend and pre-election evening operations featured the activity with the overall trend following stocks and other commodity performances.

Closing prices included: November 28.20 nom, December 27.95 bid, January 27.59 nom, February 27.22 nom, March 26.75-85, April 26.42 nom, May 26.00. Spot: 27 3/4 nom.

TIN & METAL PRICES

Spot tin on Friday was quoted at 121.50 cents per pound, unchanged.

In the forward market December was quoted at 120.00 bid and January at 119.50 bid.

Lead, Dec. 13.30 bid and Jan. 13.25 bid; Zinc Dec. at 11.70 bid and Jan. 11.77 bid.

NEW YORK COPRA

Copra on the New York market on Friday was quoted at $190 per short ton nom and cocoanut oil at 14.3/4 cents per pound asked.

U.S. STEEL PRICES

United States steel opened up at 38 moved to 38-1/4 and closed at 39 on Friday.

SEEDS PRICES

Castor seeds were quoted on the New York seeds market on Friday at 115 nom and soyabean 11-1/8.

PEPPER PRICES

The New York pepper market proved tame featureless affair with prices generally unchanged as dealers held spot material around $1.64-75. Malabar October shipments were quoted at 1.50-54, Nov. 1.45-48 and Dec. 1.38 per pound. Lampong October was around 1.37-38, Nov. 1.34 and Dec. 1.31—all ex-dock.

CASTOR PRICES

Brazilian costorseeds were quoted on Friday at 195 nom per long ton f.o.b. Brazil and castor oil at 22-7/8 per pound asked.

NEW YORK SILVER

Demand continued slightly on the slow side with local sales approximately 150,000 ounces while out of towners purchased 50,000 ounces.

PARIS GOLD PRICE

PARIS, October 31.

On the Paris Bourse today, the price of gold was quoted at 487.5 Francs per gram.

HONG KONG GOLD PRICE

In the Hong Kong market today, the price of gold was quoted at HK dol. 279 per Chinese Tael of 1-1/3 ounces averdupois.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, Oct. 31: The market was flat, as the nearness of the week-end, the closing of banks this afternoon and difficulties over the saar statute kept business at a low ebb. The cash market, however, made a better showing than the forward section. Gold shares were firm despite some profittaking. Oils, coppers and Belgians ruled irregular. Rentes were mixed.

BRUSSELS, The stock exchange maintained a stable appearance but initiative was curbed by the approach of the United States elections. Colonials were relatively a good feature and coals were mostly well maintained.

AMSTERDAM, The weakness in Royal Dutch on foreign selling caused a slight set back in most sections. Indonesians and shippings were fractionally lower though business was very small. Guilder investments, however, were firm while dollars stocks were unchanged. Premium Americans was 7/8 and certificates 417.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago grains advanced under the leadership of wheat reflecting dry weather reports from the south-west and official forecast that no rain will be received over the area during the period October 31st through November 4th. Advances in maize and soyabeans continued to attract hedge selling and profit-taking, however, and in late dealings the whole market packed away under weekend profit-taking and hedge selling.

American Stock Exchange

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 (UPA): The name of the New York curb exchange will be changed to American Stock-Exchange on January 5. Edward McCormick, President of the exchange, reported that a poll among the exchange's 49 members was "unanimously" in favour of the name change.

BOMBAY SHROFFS ASSOCIATION

Is is hereby resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroffs Association should close their Hundi and other business on Monday the 3rd November '52 in protest against the Multi-point Sales-tax Act. There are already holidays on 1st and 2nd November.

LONDON MARKETS

TIN PRICES

The tin market on Friday was easy. Turnover was 20 tons with five for cash. Closing prices: Spot buyers 954, sellers 955, business 955. Three months buyers 936, sellers 937, business 936.

In the afternoon session spot was marked down 4-1/4 to 958-3/4 and three months marked down 3-3/4 to 940-3/4. The turnover was 45 tons, 15 for cash. Closing prices were spot buyers 958-1/2 sellers 959 with business 963. Three months were quoted buyers 940-1/2 sellers 941 business 942-1/2 to 940-1/2.

SETTLEMENT was at 959.

LEAD PRICES

Lead prices in the morning session were November 86-1/4 to 86-1/2 February 86-1/4 to 86-1/2 with the turnover at 960 tons. Market tone was easier.

In the afternoon session the prices were November 87-1/2 88 February 87-1/4 87-1/2 with turnover of 300 tons. Market was firm.

PEPPER PRICES

The pepper market was easier today.

Lampong was quoted at 9/- nom; Muntok was quoted at 10/6 nom; Sarawak was quoted at 10/7-1/2, sellers, delivered weight.

Malabar spot, November and December were all unchanged.

RUBBER PRICES

The rubber market was steady in London today. Spot was quoted at 22-3/4, 23 business 22-3/4.

Other quotations were:

December 22-3/4, 23, business 22-3/4.

January/March 22-3/4, 23, business 22-3/4.

April/June 22-1/2, 22-3/4, business 22-1/2 to 22-3/4.

July/September 22-1/4, 22-3/4.

CIF — November 22-3/4, 23, business 22-3/4.

December 22-5/8, 22-3/4, business 22-3/4.

January 22-1/2, 22-3/4.

ESTATE CREPE — November, thick, 30 sellers, thin 29 nom.

LONDON COPRA

Cocoanutoil crude Straits European Continental Ports in bulk Oct./Nov. £112 paid.

Cocoanutoil crude Ceylon CIF European Continental Ports in bulk Oct./Nov. £114 paid value.

Palmoil Belgian Congo CIF Oct./Nov. 12,000 qtd. 12,000.

Copra Philippines CIF Antwerp bulk per ton dol. 225.

Copra Straits CIF UK/Cont. £83-1/4 seller £80-3/4.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter). Short loan conditions in Londons' Money Market started off on a difficult note and apart from a slight easing around midweek stayed that way right up to the close. Most the time privilege money was taken up or the special buyer had to operate so that books could be balanced. The end of the week was the worst period because as well as heavy outside calling, some Irish money lent to the market the previous week, had to be repaid

The Bank of England return showed a rise of over seven million Sterling in bankers deposits to around 272 millions. The active note circulation increased by about one million Sterling to 1444 million Sterling.

Applications for 220 millions of treasury bills totalled 334,840,000 Sterling 220 millions were allotted at an average rate of 48 Shillings 3.63 pence per cent.

Next weeks offering are 240 millions.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Nov. 1. Cotton new crop Nov./Dec. rollerginned 289 F 76-77, NT 75-8, Four F 72-8, Desi Sind 66, Desi Punjabs 60-62.

Market opened shade lower owing to indifferent export enquiry and large upcountry arrivals. During past fortnight large quantity exports of about seventy thousand bales have taken place to Japan and Russia principally of old crop against previous commitments.

Cottonseeds 7-8 to 7-12, quiet. Gold 83, easier.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1647-8/50.

ABOLITION OF RACE DISCRIMINATION

Resolution Before U. N. Trusteeship Body

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 1 (PTI-Reuter)

THE United Nations Trusteeship Committee yesterday again debated the problem of race discrimination on the basis of information from non self-governing territories.

The Committee was asked to endorse a draft resolution asking the General Assembly to recommend a number of measures calling on powers administering colonies to abolish all racial discrimination there.

The British Minister of State for Colonial Affairs Mr. H. L. Hopkinson, proposed an amendment to include also discrimination on religious grounds. He said the problem was a world one, not confined to colonial territories.

M. Leon Pignon of France considered the resolution as it stood unacceptable since its adoption would associate discrimination as a practice with the administering powers and enable the false conclusion that colonialism meant discrimination to be drawn.

M. Pierre Ryckmans, former Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, said Belgium would join France in abstaining when the vote on the resolution was taken.

DELICATE PROBLEM

Mr. Thanat Khoman of Thailand said he felt the resolution represented an attempt to solve one of the most delicate problems.

The spirit of the resolution was consistent with the United Nations Charter, the declaration of Human Rights and "the Buddhist concept of tolerance" as well as the social prevailing in Thailand.

Mr. Yusuf Khattak of Pakistan said the extent of the preparedness of Morocco and Tunisia for independence could be judged from the strength of their nationalist movements.

"The fact that France is strong enough to suppress the nationalist movement by force of arms cannot justify its presence there," he continued.

"It is only too clear that in the not too distant future, France will have to bow before the United Front of the People of Tunisia and Morocco, supported by freedom loving nations all over the world. Why not do it with good grace at the right time? To take the right decision at the right time is the essence of statesmanship."

A CLASH

Earlier during the debate, there was a clash between the Soviet Union and Byelorussia on the one side and Yugoslavia and the Chairman Mr. Rodolfo Munoz of Argentina on the other.

The Byelorussian delegate, Mr. N. K. Sheikin, was replying to points raised by delegates in the general debate on the non-self-governing territories and drew atention to what he called "slanderous statesments" made against the Soviet group of countries in the Committee by the Yugoslav delegate.

Mr. Sheikin referred to the Yugoslav delegate Mr. Josip Djerda as the "Tito agent — an agent in the pay of the Anglo-American bloc."

Mr. Djerda began thumping the table at this reference to Marshal Tito, and was asked by the Chairman to desist.

The Chairman said that the debate so far had been in a more or less harmonious atmosphere and he appealed to Mr. Djerda to refrain from such interruptions.

The meeting will continue on Monday.

KIDWAI'S CALL TO CUT SUGAR PRICES

KANPUR, Nov. 1 (PTI): Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture, today urged the sugar manufacturers of India to reduce the cost of production of sugar and make it available to consumers at lower rates.

This he added, would be possible if the price of sugarcane was brought down and its quality improved.

Mr. Kidwai was inaugurating the 21st Annual Convention of the Sugar Technologists' Association of India, held here under the presidentship of Mr. Desraj Narang, President of the Association.

The Food Minister said that it was a matter of satisfaction that a population of forty crores could not consume the record production of fifteen lakh tons of sugar of the last crop season. That, he pointed out, was due to the fact that the sugar, that had been produced in the country, was priced too high for the pocket of the consumers.

"If you want to serve the people you must bring down the prices of sugar", he said.

SEA PASSENGER FARES GO UP

LONDON, Oct. 31 (PTI-Reuter): Passenger fares by sea to India, Ceylon, Malaya and the Far East will be increased on January 1, it was announced in London tonight.

The shipping line members of the Far Eastern Passenger Conference stated that they had "reluctantly concluded" that owing to greatly increased operating costs they could no longer continue to quote existing passenger fares. The increases will be as follows:

MALAYA: Minimum tourist class fare from 86 to 99 sterling. Minimum first class fare from 137 to 157 sterling.

HONG KONG: Minimum tourist fare from 95 to 109 sterling. Minimum first class fare from 151 to 172 sterling.

City Markets Entirely Closed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today as a protest against introduction of the Multi-Point Sales Tax.

Kerb sentiment indicated an easier trend with Tata Deferreds hovering between Rs. 1,650 and Rs. 1,645 and Indian Irons from Rs. 27-1 to Rs. 26-14.

In the Giltedged section, the Three per cent 1986 Loan held firm at Rs. 83-4 on paucity of sellers.

Business Investments In India

NEW DELHI, November 1.

The total business investment in India during the period of about five years beginning 15th August, 1947, has been of the order of Rs. 400 crores.

The Controller of Capital Issues has, during this period, consented to 1,607 applications involving Rs. 399.3 crores. The largest investment was in 1948 when an amount of Rs. 125.7 crores covering 375 applications was consented to.

The largest investment has been in cotton spinning and weaving which has absorbed nearly 1/8 of the total investment. Shipping was a close second.

Government Takes Over Tin Mines

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Oct. 31 (UPA): Bolivia's rich tin mines including the vast American controlled Patino interests were seized by Government troops Friday under a nationalization decree.

Not Very Optimitic About Imphal Oil

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1 (PTI): Indian Geological authorities here will investigate the reported existence of oil under Imphal, capital of Manipur State, but said they were not very optimistic about it.

Authorities here said that while Imphal stood on a geological structure which had possibilities of oil, they felt that if there was oil under the town it might be just a pocket and not a large reservoir.

NEW DELHI: Forty trainees were awarded certificates on Friday on completion of a three-week course at the Statistical Quality Control training centre in Delhi.

talking of BOOKS

PROPHET OF MANKIND FOR ALL AGES

'Songs Of Zarathushtra' In East-West Series

By Dr. I.J.S. Taraporewala, B.A., Ph. D., Bar-at-Law

"SONGS OF ZARATHUSHTRA": By Dastur Framroze Ardeshir Bode and Piloo Nanavutty, in the Series of Ethical and Religious Classics of East and West. Published by George Allen and Unwin. Price 8s. 6d.

QUITE recently Messrs. Allen and Unwin the famous London firm of Publishers have started a new series of "Ethical and Religious Classics of East and West". This new series has a formidable panel of "General Editors"—A. J. Arberry, S. Radhakrishnan, H. N. Spalding, and F. W. Thomas. The reason for inaugurating this new Series is set forth clearly in the very beginning of the book.

As a result of two wars that have devastated the world men and women everywhere feel a twofold need. We need a deeper understanding and appreciation of other peoples and their civilisation, especially their moral and spiritual achievements. And we need a new vision of the Universe, a clearer insight into the fundamentals of ethics and religion .....in other words, there is a general desire to know what the greatest minds, whether of East or West, have thought and said about the Truth of God and of the beings who (as most of them hold) have sprung from HIM, live by HIM and return to HIM.

Dr. Radhakrishnan, one of the Editors, has given a fine Foreword to this book, wherein he expresses the "hope that, if we follow the Divine Light, the darkness that troubles and degrades us may gradually disappear."

FOR ALL AGES

As a Zoroastrian the present reviewer holds the same hopes. For he believes that Zarathushtra was not merely the Prophet of Iranian peoples so many centuries ago, but he was the Prophet of all mankind for all ages. Zarathushtra has taught us Universal Truths. His message is of Love and Brotherhood of Man and therefore His message is of great value even today. He has indicated the clear way out of our present troubles.

The two authors have done real good work in preparing this work. It will bring them spiritual satisfaction for the remainder of their lives. It has been a labour of love for them both, covering a period of several years.

The book is meant primarily for the 'layman' and as such it should be in the hands of every professed follower of Zarathushtra. It will give the reader a finer and nobler idea of the Prophet's teaching. There have been so far a score or so of renderings of the songs of Zarathushtra and the writers have certainly made good use of them and have consulted them all Translations must differ, each according to the special viewpoint of the translator. And each translation is one step nearer the clarification of the inner meaning of the Message.

The authors have followed the actual text of the Gathas, which is a distinct advantage, for then the reader gains a clearer idea of the whole contents. He is thus enabled to grasp the teachings of the Prophet as a whole and co-ordinated system. There are added also a good Bibliography, a Glossary and an Index.

This is a book to be recommended to every one who wants to know about Zarathushtra.

AN APPRECIATION

In the course of a letter to Dastur Bode, Dasturji Saheb Khurshed S. Dabu, M.A. F.T.S., says:—

I have read with great interest and pleasure your new book (published with the collaboration of Prof: Piloo Nanavutty) on the "Songs of Zarathushtra". It will prove attractive, as well as instructive, to students who demand a lucid, readable translation of the Gathas, without the frills of scholastic and linguistic pedantry. Its diction is beautiful and chaste. In many places you have boldly departed from traditional conventions, and presented a new original version, which is more faithful to the basic text.

While we may have differences of opinion regarding the subject-matter of the Introduction (specially the AGE of the Gathas and their Composer) our attention should be focussed on the main theme, the spirit of Zarathushtra's TEACHINGS, which you seem to have presented in an admirable manner.

You have availed yourselves of recent publications (e.g. Dr. Irach Taraporewala's) for comparison, and the labour involved seems worthy of our commendation and thanks. 'THE SONGS' and like gems that shed unique luster from various facets, and the community should continue to encourage students to present such new beauty of thought as they find in these psalms. The only drawback is the price and also its limited circle of English—knowing readers. The publishers naturally cater for a European and American market. But I long to see cheap editions (versions in English and Gujarati) that may find a place in every Parsi home.

(This book can be had from the Author, Dastur Framroze A. Bode, Petit Fasali Atash-Kadeh, 44, New Marine Lines, Bombay 1.)

HINDI MANUAL

THE ELEMENTS OF HINDI (HINDI BODH)

By P. A. Govindaswamy, B.A., and C. V. Subramanian. Rashtrabhasha Kovid. pp. 80. Price As 14.

There has been a spate of Hindi manuals since the adoption of Hindi as the national language of India, but one rarely comes across a book that is at once clear and concise in the presentation of the basic rules of the language.

THE ELEMENTS OF HINDI written by pracharaks with over a decade's experience to their credit, is decidedly the book that will satisfy the needs of those who wish to build a sure and strong foundation in Hindi. The basic rules of grammar are lucidly explained in English through simple and graded lessons, so that the student may grasp them by regular and progressive steps. Although this book is meant for beginners, there are certain portions in it, especially the latter half, which even advanced students will find useful, and the authors have taken pains to bring in their many years experience to play a prominent part in making it easy for the beginner to study Hindi.

The "Gender confusion" and the difficult "Ne" rule, etc. have been so simplified that we feel sure the beginner will find the book very useful and interesting.

The book has been attractively printed and nicely got up. Copies are available at all leading booksellers or direct from C. V. Subramanian, Chandra Niwas, Opp. Gamdevi Maidan, Thana.

GUIDE TO AMERICAN LANGUAGE

FOLLOWING are a few definitions of American terms in common use:

BENNY—Short for benzedrine.
BIGGIE—An executive; a man of consequence; a wheel.

BISCUIT—A girl, broad, chick, cookie or vessel; also a phonograph record.

BLAST—A telephone call.
BOMB—A failure or flop. "He laid a bomb the other P.M. on Channel 15."

BOUNCE—To get excited. "They gave her a cancellation and she really bounced."

BRING DOWN (Used as both noun and verb)—A depressant or to depress. "He's a real bring-down," or "She brings me down."
CARP—A character with a fish face and not an awful lot of brains.
COOL—Bop talk for hot or good.
CORNBALL—A guy who doesn't know the score; a peasant.
COUNTRY CLUB—The small and select group of high-paid entertainers and writers.
CRAZY—Bop talk for something to be admired. "Man, where'd you get those crazy red shoes?"
CUBE—A guy who is even more square than a cornball; a big square.
COFFO—For free or for nothing. "He always goes coffo."
DIG—To understand or to meet. "I dig this music." "I'll dig you later."
FASTIE—A fast one, or a clever deal.
FEELSVILLE—An area of experimentation, as: "We'll put it in feelsville."
FLIP OR FLIP YOUR LID—To get pleasurably excited over something.
FOR NO—Anything that is done for nothing, as a benefit or a favour.
GRUNT—The check in a restaurant or nightclub.
HASSLE—An argument.
HEAD IN A BAG—A guy who doesn't know what he's doing.
HIPSTER—A guy who knows his way around.
IT DOESN'T HIT ME—"I don't like it" or "I don't understand it."
HOT STOVE—A bribe.
IN FRONT—To want one's money before anyone else is paid off, a percentage of the gross, rather than the net; also, "off the top."
STAMPED—Approved, usually by a member of the lodge in reference to another member or would-be member.—'English Digest.'

"I said: 'Tell them to be quiet again—LOUDER'"

The Christian Science Monitor.

Debut Of 'Cinerama'

BY JOHN BEAUFORT

(Exclusive from "The Christian Science Monitor", Boston)

CINEMA plus panorama equals "Cinerama."

In terms of word coinage, the equation is that simple.

In terms of technique, it is considerably more complicated.

In terms of spectator experience, Cinerama is a revolutionary film departure which uses all kinds of new equipment to produce a breathtaking picture that takes in just about all the eye can behold.

Cinerama is making its debut in New York at the Broadway Theatre, whose interior has been altered to accommodate three projection booths and a concave screen measuring 64 feet wide and 23 feet high. This almost six times the normal size.

The screen is actually composed of 1,100 vertical strips of perforated tape, arranged like louvers of an enormous Venetian blind lying on its side.

Across this broad expanse flow an array of seemingly three-dimensional images which make up the introductory "This is Cinerama."

NEW FLIGHTS

Prepared for the new flights of filmic fancy by advance advertisements in the local press, a timid visitor to the Broadway might well expect to fasten his seat belt for take-offs and landings. Such apprehensions are quickly dispelled in the wonder world laid out before him

Whether returning from the dizzying roller coaster ride which introduces Cinerama or from the transcontinental airplane tour which concludes it, the theatre full of cineramateurs comes in as smooth as glass.

Before touching further on the subject matter of "This Is Cinerama" — the impellingly vivid scenes in Milan, Venice, Spain, Scotland, Vienna, Florida, and other places — it may be well to give some idea of what Cinerama is.

The new motion picture technique uses a triple camera, the aforementioned giant curved screen, and a "stereophonic" system of sound recording. The aim is to produce three-dimensional pictures with three-dimensional sound.

Cinerama recreates as accurately as is technologically possible what the eye actually sees and the ear actually hears by reproducing on film virtually the entire range of human vision and hearing. To do this, it employs a special camera with three lenses of 27mm. focal length, set 48 degrees apart, each with its own magazine of 35 mm. film and each recording in exact synchronization a third of of the scene being shot.

These three films are simultaneously projected on the Cinerama screen: the projector on the left fills the right third of the screen, the one on the right fills the left third, and the one in the center projects straight ahead. Although an ingenious adjustment device known as the "jiggle" brings the separately projected images as close together as possible on the screen, the problem of slightly blurred edges where the pictures meet has yet to be fully solved.

According to Cinerama's publicists, the illusion of perspective is not produced by the size and curvature of the screen alone. It results from a duplication in the theatre of the eye's "peripheral vision." Here's how they explain it further:

"Science has long recognised that the sense of depth and dimension in sight is as much a psychological as a physiological phenomenon, depending in large measure on experience and the subconscious evaluation of visual clues, such as the relative size, velocity, or overlapping of objects which the brain translates into terms of distance and direction.

"As many of these clues occur on the fringe of human eyesight, surrounding the central area of sharp focus, peripheral vision plays an important part in the total sensation of full-dimensional sight. The average range of man's vision is 165 degrees horizontally and 60 degrees vertically: Cinerama closely approximates this visual field by reproducing an image 146 degrees by 55 degrees.

"The effect on the viewer confronted and all but surrounded by the same optical frame of reference as in real life, is not only the immediate illusion of three-dimensional vision but the sense of actually taking part in the action on the screen."

REMARKABLE

Most of the time the illusion is remarkable. On the transcontinental flight across the United States, the sense of sweeping forward, upward, downward, or sideways is astonishing. Billiard-table plains, the skyscraper peaks of Manhattan, and the even loftier peaks of many a mountain range approach and recede in spectacular fashion. The same is true, in another way of marchers in a magnificent Scots parade, the skiers and boaters in an overlong water sports sequence, and the dancers in a delightfully old-fashioned spectacle ballet for "Aida," photographed in the legendary splendour of La Scala, Milan.

Sometimes there are distortions. When Lowell Thomas, Cinerama official and commentator for the programme—wearing what could only be a Cinerama necktie—moves at too close range to the cameras, he seems to lose his ordinary proportions. Parallel distortions occur at times as the Cinerama plane, miraculously guided by speed pilot A. Paul Mantz, makes its epic flight.

These and other problems are no doubt receiving the attention of Fred Waller, the inventor who has been working for 15 years to bring Cinerama to its present state of eminent practicability.

The Cinerama people say their aim is that the spectator shall not only be "wrapped in action" but "bathed in sound."

Musical numbers by the way, include the triumphal march from "Aida," selections by the Vienna Choir Boys, the Allelujah Chorus from "The Messiah," choral works sung by the Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir, and a long and overpowerful rendition of "America, the beautiful."

My dear Sisters and Brothers,

SHRI B. G. KHER, our President, has sent you all Happy Diwali Greetings and Best Wishes for a Bright New Year from London where he is now working as High Commissioner for this country.

I received a large number of loving messages and greetings cards from several of you. I believe I have acknowledged their receipt to all of you individually, except perhaps to one or two who did not mention their addresses and whose addresses, although I tried my best, it was not possible to trace.

I take this first opportunity to reciprocate my best wishes to every one of you. May this Diwali be happier and the New Year brighter for you and all!

The Mayor hoists the National Flag on the Balkan-ji-Bari annual 'Children's Day.'

Wings For Planes

With the object of reducing turbulence caused by "skin friction" on aircraft, designers are experimenting with wings which have porous metal surfaces and suck some of the outside air into the wing during flight.

The very thin layer of air nearest the surface of the wing—known as the boundary-layer—tends to become turbulent soon after passing the leading edge, and causes drag.

On the new wings, however, some of the boundary-layer is extracted through the porous metal and so prevented from becoming turbulent. The metal employed will be specially-prepared bronze, which will be placed in panels at critical points along the wing.

If full-scale flight tests prove satisfactory, there seems to be every likelihood of the technique being used extensively over the whole aircraft. Experts claim that it may enable a plane to fly a quarter as far again on the same amount of fuel.

In another effort to reduce drag, the latest jet bombers and some types of airliners are being fitted with periscopes containing sextants, in place of astrodomes.

The astrodome is the transparent plastic dome from which the navigator takes his bearings. The dome, however, spoils the streamlining of a plane.

The new periscope can be raised from the fuselage in the same way as that of a submarine. At the top of it is a prism by means of which the navigator can take bearings of the stars, Sun, or Moon.

The glass of the periscope is electrically heated to prevent it from becoming frosted.

Autumn Leaves

Trees do not all drop their leaves in the same manner.

With the beech it is the most newly-formed twigs that lose their foliage first. With the birches and poplars the reverse is the case, the most recently-formed leaves staying on longest.

A peculiarity of the ash is that the main leaf-stalks stay long after the leaflets have fallen. Young oaks often retain some green leaves until the end of the year. Small beeches and horn-beams will not cast their leaves, although these turn brown, until spring.

Leave It To Him

The Fieldmice who lived round the village always said: "Leave it to Maurice!" when they were in any difficulty. For Maurice always knew all the answers.

Strawberries for Baby Fieldmouse's birthday party? Blackberries for old Lady Fieldmouse's supper? Maurice always knew where to find the best. And now, when winter stores hidden up in old birds' nests were nearly exhausted, the mice turned to Maurice again. "We're getting hungry," they said.

"Leave it to me," replied Maurice, just a little conceited by now. And with a twirl of his tail he led them to a turnip field. There they feasted royally for days, until the farmer penned his sheep there. And soon no turnips were left.

"Now what?" asked the hungry mice.

"Leave it to me," replied Maurice really conceitedly this time. And with a twirl of his tail and a twitch of his whiskers he led them to a cottage flower bed. "Tunnel here," he said.

So they tunnelled away, and found rows of delicious sweet tulip bulbs. But before they had finished them the frosts came, and the ground was too hard for tunneling.

"Now what?" they asked.

"Leave it to me," replied Maurice, very conceitedly indeed. And with a twirl of his tail, and a twitch of his whiskers, and a wink of his eye, he led them to an orchard where six wooden beehives stood.

Then gnaw, gnaw, gnaw went dozens of little teeth. And before long dozens of furry faces were all sticky with honey.

Suddenly, bzzz, bzzz, bzzz! The bees awoke and began defending their honey. In a trice the mice were leaping back home as fast as they could go.

And now, with the memory of stung noses still sharp in their minds, the Fieldmice no longer "Leave it to Maurice!'

Jumbled Flowers

EACH of the petals on this flower has the name of a flower on it but they have been jumbled up Can you find the names?

Rose, Tulip, Anemone, Daffodil, Daisy, Cowslip, Sweet Pea, Lily, Bluebell, Primrose, Marigold, Foxglove, Geranium, Dahlia, Gladioli, Pansy, Violet, Crocus, Clover, Buttercup.

The Oyster Shell

An oyster exercises a great deal of power in keeping its shell closed. An instance has been known of a mouse trying to make a meal of a live oyster which had opened its shell and being strangled by the oyster closing it.

In order to close its shell the oyster is furnished with a single muscle of great power.

Drying Lake

In 1949 the vast expanse of Lake Eyre, in South Australia was full of water for the first time for many years. Now it is steadily returning to its normal condition of a great dry lake bed.

When full it consisted of 3000 square miles of salt water, in places 13 feet deep, but not long ago a party of scientists found only 500 square miles of water left. They estimate that it will be quite dry again by March.

The scientists found many unknown insects in the dried-up parts of the lake which had been attracted there by a glare of the sun on wide expanses of salt, deposited by the evaporated water.

Balkan-ji-Bari

The following are the newly elected office-bearers of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari for the year 1952-53: President—Shri Durlabhji K. Khetani, Vice-President—Shrimati Monijeh R. Masani, General Secretaries—Shri Dhirubhai P. Sheth and Shrimati Jayavati A. Kaji, Treasurer—Shri Ram Kisani, and Librarian—Kumari Nooru Peermahomed.

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari and at a function arranged by the Kalbadevi Balkan-ji-Bari Unit, the services of the retiring President, Shri Ganpatshanker N. Desai, Mayor of Bombay, were eulogised by several workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—and a hope was expressed by them that he would continue to take the same interest in the organisation as hitherto.

Shrimati Nirmala Raje Bhonsale, Hon. Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister of Bombay, inaugurated the Andheri Balkan-ji-Bari unit, and Shri Ganapatishankar N. Desai, Mayor of Bombay, presided over the Balkan-ji-Bari annual Children's Day celebration.

Boys and Girls of the Andheri Balkan-ji-Bari unit at games on their Inauguration Day.

A batch of about 175 children and workers of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari Unit left for a South India tour for ten days.

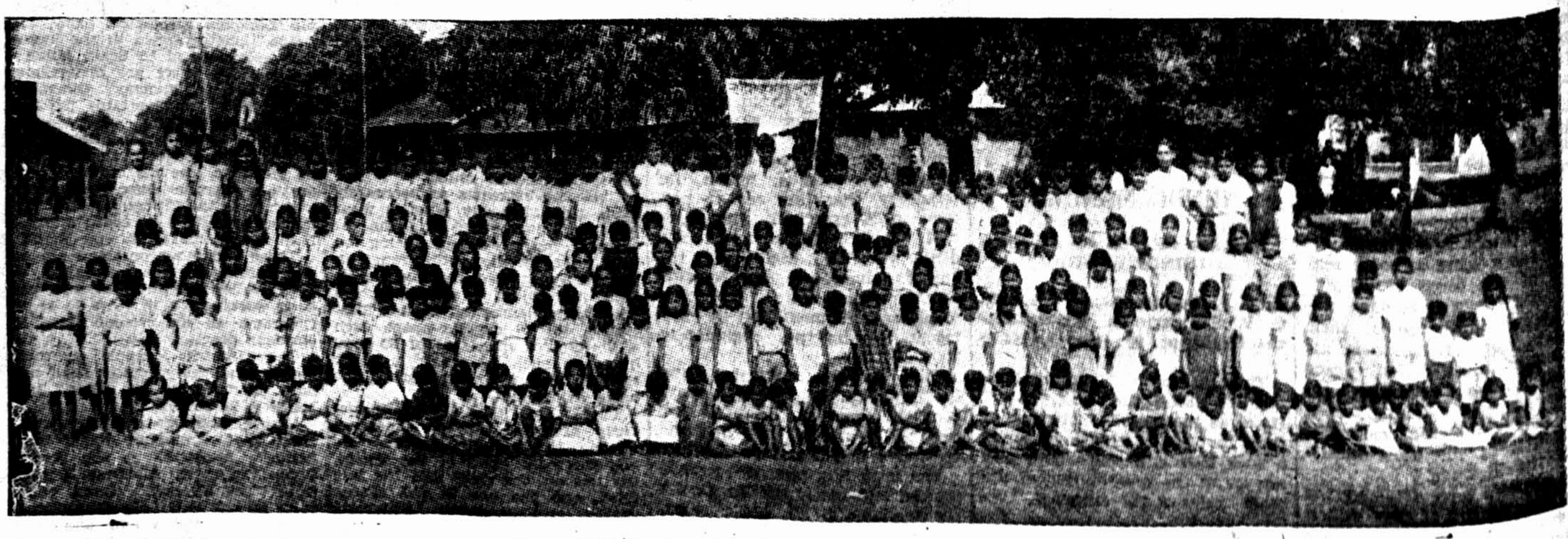
The Versova Balkan-ji-Bari Unit was formally inaugurated by Shri P. R. Nayak, Municipal Commissioner of Greater Bombay.

Who have not yet joined this premier All-India Children's Association—the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21 (that Postal Address is enough), mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud to have joined this your own organisation!

Dada will be pleased to hear from you anything and at any time.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada



Annual Gathering Of Kurla Balkan-ji-Bari

A Model Parliamentarian

R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTY, A VERSATILE PERSONALITY

DR. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty's sixty-first birthday was recently celebrated and he was the recipient of warm congratulations from political and commercial circles. Dr. M. Viswesvarayya presided over a congratulatory meeting at Coimbatore when a commemoration volume was presented to Dr. Shanmukham Chetty. The following is a character sketch of his versatile personality by a journalist.

SHRI R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTY is a kind of phenomenon in our public life, during the second quarter of the Twentieth Century. As a politician, Economist, Member of Indian Missions abroad, he has a unique career. He held many public offices and in each of them, he left an imprint of his genius for administration. Now, after three decades of intense brain work in various fields of activity, he is taking life rather easy; even then, he holds the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University and sits in the Madras Legislative Council.

It is in the realm of India's economic affairs that Mr. Chetty played a very important part in his public career. During the ten years he was a Member of the Central Legislature in Delhi, his parliamentary speeches made history. They would not only stand the test of time, but could be studied as texts by our students of economics and politics, since they contain valuable information. On the eve of his departure to the United States in 1941 as the Head of our Purchasing Mission, he told an audience that "economic considerations have begun to dominate national life all over the world." No wonder then, that on his part, the subject became a special study. The veteran educationist the late Dr. C. R. Reddy called him "India's First Economic Ambassador."

GOKHALE AS IDEAL

Shanmukham Chetty hails from Coimbatore, the son of a merchant Mr. Kandaswami Chetty. He graduated from the Madras Christian College, later from the Law College. His father wished to see him either in the ICS, or in the alternative, become a prolific lawyer. But, Mr. Chetty turned a full-fledged politician, fulfilling neither of the parental expectations. To begin with, he was a Justicite, and was elected to the Madras Legislative Council in 1920. He was then the Youngest Member, being only twenty-eight years of age. When he began playing a part in All-India politics, he became a Swarajist. But, the truth is that he was always an INDEPENDENT in his politics.

The Justicites said that he was not strictly observing the party-code, and the Swarajists had the same complaint. His political success is not due to any of his party affiliations, but due to his own personal merits.

He planned his political career even in his boyhood and acted on the plan letter-perfect, stage by stage. He was saturated with the beautiful ideal of public service which Gopala Krishna Gokhale set up before his countrymen.

When Mr .Chetty was a student of the Coimbatore London Mission High School, his only pastime in the evenings used to be collection of a few friends in a maidan and delivering extempore speeches on subjects that interested him. He was inspired to cultivate in himself the art of public speaking once he read in the papers the brilliant speeches of Bepin Chandra Pal, delivered on the Madras Marina in 1909. "I thought in those days the greatest ambition that I could chalk out in my life was to be a speaker like B. C. Pal," he once said, recalling his youthful days. Yes, that early taste for effective public speaking later helped him a good deal in his political career.

ARMOURY OF FACTS

Secondly, Mr. Chetty was a serious student of affairs ever from his youthful days. Fired with much ambition to rise up in life, he early realized that without proper study, he could hardly rise to the heights he wished to. He loved books, and in collecting all the available facts on a subject, there are few in India who could excel him. One has only to read through his Legislative Assembly speeches in Delhi to know the wealth of information, economic data, vital statistics and the force of arguments that he brought into play, while on his legs.

Naturally, he impressed every one in the country. Whether he was in the League of Nations Assembly, at the Empire Parliamentary Conference in Australia, or at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa or at the World Monetary Conference in Bretton Woods (U.S.), Chetty baffled those around him with his armoury of facts and admirable presentation of his case.

In India, he held such important public offices as Diwan of Cochin, Tariff Board President, Advisor to the Princes Chamber and Speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly. One day, he came into the Assembly without wearing the traditional 'wig' and he was questioned about it by a member, Mr. Chetty in good humour replied:

"So long as the head is there in the Speaker, the wig is only a subsidiary affair."

OTTAWA ROLE

Chetty is a model Parliamentarian. His speeches are always couched in utmost politeness, when it is a question of referring to his political adversaries. That is his usual mannerism, but if he is provoked to controversial topics, he brought into play the sharpest use of words, yet dignified in utterance. Columnists and commentators in our newspapers always had a good word for him and his political conduct.

He however brought the target of attack on himself from the Nationalist in 1932, for the part he played in the signing of the Ottawa Pact at the Imperial Economic Conference held in Canada. Then, the tide of time and temper were aginst him and anything British. The country was at that time plunged into a fierce Civil Disobedience Campaign, after the failure of the Second Round Table Conference of 1931 Gandhiji attended. At such a juncture, any Indian permitting any imperial preference in the country's trade with Britain, our people could hardly sympathize with! The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, and economic pundits condemned the Pact with bell, book and candle. But Mr. Chetty althrough maintained that he did sign the Pact believing it was in the best interests of India. He answered his all-round critics with admirable facts and figures at his command. Single-handed, he staggered like a wounded deer, in sheer-self defence. He needs no support from me on this score at this distant date; but then, with his critics, the whole matter then was more one of sentiment than cold logic, truth to tell. Speaking on Sir Joseph Bhore's motion in the Central Legislative Assembly on November 7, 1932, Chetty presented a brilliant case for the Pact and defended himself. He concluded his speech saying;

"I venture to think that when the cloud of ignorance and the mist of prejudice surrounding the Agreement in India to-day have vanished and in the pure sunshine of reason it comes to be examined, it will be found to be one of some benefit to the primary producers of this great land."

EXPERT IN FINANCE

To-day, India is within the British Commonwealth, and in our trade matters, the provisions of the Ottawa Pact still reign supreme.

If Shanmukham Chetty was chosen Free India's First Finance Minister, it was solely on his sheer merit. He was very able in office, and he took it up at a time the country was in a state of transition on the wake of partition. He first introduced an interim Budget, then a regular one, both of which won all-round praise in the country. He went to London in 1943 and made a fine settlement of our sterling balances with the British Treasury officials. Then came his resignation under strange circumstances, and that is recent history.

This great son of Coimbatore is a fine man, if you know him at close quarters. His virtues are many and he has his own faults too, but then, who hasn't? His sense of personal discipline, accuracy for all that he did, his pleasant manners and frank ways, his rich scholarship, quick grasp of affairs, powers of analysis, silver-tongued oratory, the skill to interpret even the most complicated technical problems so lucidly to the layman, these are qualities few of us have. Verily, he will have an important place in the history of our times, because he is not a mere politician of the passing times, but one with the stamp of a sensible Statesman on him.

Dr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty.

SULTANA'S BIG BAG IN PUNJAB

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

need not have given himself the trouble of getting lost, for by his request for a slight alteration in the programme Sultana had given himself ample time to get clear of the net before the signal was given. So all that the attacking force found when they arrived at the camp, after a long and a difficult march through dense forest, was a troupe of frightened girls, their even more frightened orchestra, and the mystified friends of the contractor.

VISIT TO PUNJAB AND AFTER

After his escape from the Ramnagar forests Sultana paid a visit to the Punjab. Here, with no forests in which to shelter, he was out of his element and after a brief stay, which yielded a hundred thousand rupees' worth of gold ornaments, he returned to the dense jungles of the United Provinces. On his way back from the Punjab he had to cross the Ganges canal, the bridges over which are spaced at intervals of four miles, and as his movements were known, the bridges he was likely to cross were heavily guarded. Avoiding these, Sultana made for a bridge which his intelligence staff informed him was not guarded, and on his way passed close to a large village in which a band was playing Indian music. On learning from his guides that a rich man's son was being married, he ordered them to take him to the village.

The wedding party and some thousand guests were assembled on a wide open space in the centre of the village. As he entered the glare of the high-powered lamps Sultana's appearance caused a stir, but he requested the assembly to remain seated and added that if they complied with his request they had nothing to fear. He then summoned the headman of the village and the father of the bridegroom and made it known that, as this was a propitious time for the giving and receiving of gifts, he would like the headman's recently purchased gun for himself, and ten thousand rupees in cash for his men. The gun and the money were produced in the shortest time possible, and having wished the assembly good night Sultana led his men out of the village. Not till the following day did he learn that his lieutenant, Pailwan, had abducted the bride. Sultana did not approve of women being molested by his gang, so Pailwan was severely reprimanded and the girl was sent back, with a suitable present to compensate her for the inconvenience to which she had been put.

After the incident of the herdsman's slashed leg Sultana remained in our vicinity for some time. He moved camp frequently and I came upon several old sites while out shooting. It was at this time that I had a very exciting experience. One evening I shot a fine leopard on a firetrack five miles from home, and as there was not sufficient time to collect carriers to bring it in, I skinned it on the spot and carried the skin home; but on arrival I found that I had left my favourite hunting-knife behind. Early next morning I set out to retrieve the knife and as I approached the spot where I had left it I saw the glimmer of a fire through a forest glade, some distance from the track. Reports of Sultana's presence in this forest had been coming in for some days, and on the spur of the moment I decided to investigate the fire. Heavy dew on the dead leaves made it possible to move without sound, so taking what cover was available I stalked the fire, which was burning in a little hollow, and found some twenty to twenty-five men sitting round it. Stacked upright against a nearby tree, the fire glinting on their barrels, were a number of guns. Sultana was not present, for, though I had not seen him up to that time, he had been described to me as a young man, small and trim, who invariably dressed in semi-military khaki uniform. This was evidently part of his gang, however and what was I going to do about it? The old head constable and his equally elderly force of two constables at Kaladhungi would be of little help, and Haldwani, where there was a big concentration of police, was fifteen miles away.

ROLE OF CHARCOAL BURNERS

While I was considering my next move, I heard one of the men say it was time to be going. Fearing that if I now tried to retreat I should be seen, and trouble might follow, I took a few rapid steps forward and got between the men and their guns. As I did so a ring of surprised faces looked up at me, for I was on slightly higher ground. When I asked them what they were doing here the men looked at each other, and the first to recover from his surprise said, 'Nothing'. In reply to further questions I was told that they were charcoal burners who had come from Bareilly and had lost their way. I then turned and looked towards the tree, and found that what I had taken to be gun barrels were stacked axes, the handles of which, polished by long and hard use, had reflected the firelight. Telling the men that my feet were wet and cold I joined their circle, and after we had smoked my cigarettes and talked of many things, I directed them to the charcoal-burners' camp they were looking for, recovered my knife, and returned home.

In times of sustained excitement imagination is apt to play queer tricks. Sitting on the ground near a sambhar killed by a tiger I have heard the tiger coming and coming, and getting no nearer, and when the tension had become unbearable have turned round with finger on trigger to find a caterpillar biting minute bits out of a crisp leaf near my head. Again, when the light was fading and the time had come for the tiger to return to his kill, out of the corner of my eye I have seen a large animal appear; and as I was gripping my rifle and preparing for a shot an ant had crawled out on a dry twig a few inches from my face. With my thoughts on Sultana the glint of firelight on the polished axe-handles had converted them into gun barrels, and I never looked at them again until the men had convinced me they were charcoal burners.

COPYRIGHT

(To be continued)

For anything worth having, one must pay the price; and the price is always work, patience, love, self-sacrifice—no paper currency, no promises to pay, but the gold of real service.

—JOHN BURROUGHS.

NATURAL URGE TO LEARN

RATS seem to have a built-in urge to learn as much as possible even when they have no hope of reward for the knowledge they possess. This is the finding of two University of Wisconsin psychologists, Robert W. Leary and Prof. Harry F. Harlow.

The psychologists found that curiosity alone is enough to make a rat expend a good deal of energy learning the ins-and-outs of a circular "endless" maze in which trap doors open whenever the rat scuttles into certain recognizable blind alleys. In the experiment, each trap door opened into another chamber of the maze, and the rats would continue to operate the doors just to see what was on the other side.

This finding ties in with other recent experiments which show that monkeys have a natural inclination to solve puzzles just for the fun of it. Monkeys even enjoy solving the same puzzles over and over again.

Giving Youth A VOICE IN World Affairs

INTERNATIONAL FORUM PROMOTES CAMARADERIE

RECOGNIZING the importance of supervised recreation for youth, an American newspaper, the 'New York Mirror', participates in a year-round programme of providing constructive activity for young people which will stimulate in them a sense of communal responsibility. Under the direction of the newspaper publisher, Charles B. McCabe, and with the co-operation of the New York City department of parks, board of education, police department, and 60 character-building organizations, the programme started nearly ten years ago still is growing.

Today it covers many fields of recreation and education in America's largest city, which has a population of 8,000,000. Tennis, golf, swimming, marble contests, horseshoe pitching, and softball are a few of the sports sponsored. In the basketball tournament alone, 17,000 players took part. More than 1,500,000 people actively participated or watched the many events.

Some idea of the entire programme may be given by describing two events, the Youth Forum and the Model Flying Fair and Air Show.

CURRENT PROBLEMS

The Youth Forum gives young citizens a voice in current problems. Representatives of more than 60 New York City youth organizations meet to formulate their opinions in open discussion. Through the medium of television, the programme is witnessed by thousands of people as far as 3,000 miles away.

The idea of a democratic forum actually planned and conducted by students of secondary school age was instigated by the 'New York Mirror' nearly ten years ago. Its general framework has served as a model for similar projects in cities throughout the United States.

Although the Youth Forum is held only one day each year, in December, preparation for it by delegates and the newspaper staff requires several months. In October, delegates representing both local and national youth organizations and various racial and religious groups meet to work out the general design. They discuss procedure, select guest speakers, and determine the format of the final day's activities. The main task is to select topics for discussion. In the past these have included the peacetime uses of atomic energy and the United Nations as a hope for world peace.

YOUNG DELEGATES

The 300 young delegates, five from each organization, also attend subsequent meetings to compete for a position as chairman of the forum. From these, 25 continue in training sessions where they receive intensive instruction in parliamentary procedure and generally prepare themselves for the job of conducting an open forum of several hundred students of their own age. The final training sessions, with a member of the board of education presiding, are held three times weekly. They result in the election of five panel chairmen and their alternates, as well as the general chairman.

Each year, the 'New York Mirror' invites delegates from other lands to take part, seeking the contribution of their own viewpoint. In co-operation with the U. S. Department of State, transportation was arranged in 1951 for students from 11 countries in the Near and Far East. They arrived in New York City in time to become acquainted with the American delegates and to prepare themselves for an active role in the final day's activities.

On the morning of the forum, the guest delegates and panel chairmen meet the 500 or more young citizens who take part in the discussions. Sessions are held in five separate rooms. Under the direction of the five panel chairmen, resolutions are prepared. Then all the delegates assemble in one room to hear guest speakers and enjoy entertainment, but primary attention is given to reading and considering the resolutions. These have the underlying purpose of giving youth a voice in world affairs, training them in democratic processes, and preparing them for future leadership.

FLYING FAIR

Another event sponsored by the 'New York Mirror' is the Model Flying Fair and Air Show. As recently as 12 years ago, few scale-model aiplanes were constructed and flown in the United States. As a result of sponsored meetings, such as the Flying Fair, it is estimated that more than 2,500,000 model airplanes now are being flown by American young people.

The model plane builders spend months in preparation for the Flying Fair. Tool sheds, basements, and attics are transformed into miniature aircraft factories, while nearby open spaces become landing strips and airfields used as proving grounds. Young people from 19 States and Canada competed in the 1950 Flying Fair with a price list including a two-year Academy of Aeronautics scholarship, trophies, television sets, and tool cabinets.

Part of the competition takes place in eight 70-foot rings laid out in the contest area for the U-Control events. U-control refers to two long wires attached to the left wing of each model airplane and leading to a hand-grip held by the aviator. The wires move the aircraft's rudder and ailerons. The contestant, standing in the centre of the ring, guides the craft to take-off, loop, and perform other manoeuvres in a circle over his head, merely by controlling the hand-grip and turning continuously around. U-control planes sometimes reach speeds above 130 miles an hour.

In another contest area free-fight and radio-controlled planes are flown. Sometimes they fly entirely out of sight and are found later several miles away. Others maintain a circling course in a test of endurance. The 1952 event was won with a sustained flight of eight minutes, six seconds.

Following the end of the contest, the young aircraft builders join the audience to watch an air show of actual aircraft emulating the manoeuvres of the model planes. For many of the young people, this is a vision of their own future in aeronautics.

—"RECREATION."

Robert Shigeo Ozaki of Japan speaking before a youth forum sponsored by the 'New York Mirror'. Among the listeners is Arthur Murakami from Hawaii and Mayor Vincent Impellitteri of New York City.

DO PHASES OF THE MOON MAKE MEN CRIMINAL?

WERE the ancients right in ascribing certain forms of mental derangement to the influence of the moon?

They had a name for it, "lunacy" (Latin 'luna', the moon). That word has formed part of our language for centuries. Nor have experts in mental disease sought to change it, writes A Student Of Crime in 'Tit-Bits.'

It is true that in recent times the names of certain institutions have been changed from "lunatic asylums" to mental hospitals, and "lunatics" are now often described as "mental patients." That change, however, is a mere concession to sentiment.

There is another word of significance in this regard. It is "moonstruck," defined in any dictionary as "affected by the moon; lunatic, crazed."

The question raises the important question as to how many persons are brought before the courts and sentenced for crimes to which they were induced by some irresistible impulse created by the influence of the moon.

A long experience of crime and criminals has led me to the conclusion that this influence is very real. It is being proved over and over again; and it raises the question as to how far, if at all, should a person be punished if it be shown that the offence he has committed was due to impulses over which he had no control?

If the moon can move the mighty oceans and cause the tides to ebb and flow with rhythmic and unchanging precision, on what ground can the probability (I think the certainty) of its power over certain types of mind be ruled out?

Take some facts. Some time ago I was in the famous No. 1 court at the Old Bailey. I saw a young man sentenced to death. He had confessed to the murder of a girl three years before. It was "on his mind," he said. He wanted to "clear his conscience," and went to the police.

A Pathetic Mother

There was a plea of insanity, which the jury rejected. Before sentence was passed, a pathetic figure stood in the witness-box. It was his mother. And this is what she said: "When there was a new moon he used to be terrible. I don't know why. I used to get people to stay with me because I was frightened of being alone with him. At all other times he was quite normal and very kind."

That young man was hanged. Shortly afterwards, I read this in the newspapers: "MOON MAN DIES. Armed police surrounded a house in New Bridge Street, Knighton, Radnorshire, to corner 45-year-old Arthur Davies, who in full-moon frenzy had attacked his wife and shot P. C. William Paines. Davies was found dead with shot wounds. Mrs. Davies said her husband was violent at every full moon."

As a young barrister, I was briefed in a case in which a highly respected man was charged with wounding his wife, of whom he was very fond. The crime seemed inexplicable.

One day while he, his wife and young son were having lunch, he suddenly left the table, went to the kitchen, brought in a hatchet and severely battered his wife. He was later found roaming in a wood a mile away. It took three policemen to carry him, raving, into a van.

I went to see him in prison and was shown into the governor's room. He told me, and the solicitor instructing me, that we could not see the man. He was "strange" and violent. "We must wait for the moon to wane," he said.

A week passed and I went to see him again. He was calm and sensible, with a look of terror in his eyes. He kept saying: "My poor wife. I love her dearly. Why did I do it; I couldn't help it."

At the trial the wife said he was an ideal husband and father. "But at regular intervals, about a month apart, he became silent and funny." He was given a stiff sentence, at which his wife shouted, "He didn't mean to do it"—and collapsed.

Often, in cases of assault and of applications for separation orders before the magistrates, women have said in much the same way that their husbands were normal and kind "except when the moon is at the full."

And I have personally come across a great number of instances where wives, knowing what their husbands would be like at that phase of the moon, have taken the precaution of leaving home for a week or ten days until the phase was over.

A few years ago a man appeared in the dock charged with a very serious offence against a woman. From the dock he said: "I had served a sentence of seven years and asked them to keep me in prison until the moon had gone. I knew I should do it again if they let me out." And he did—with another seven years' sentence as a consequence."

What Officials Say

I well remember that in one of the Home Counties there was a very brutal attack on a young woman. The assailant was not detected. A month later there was a similar outrage. Again the offender got away.

When after the lapse of another month there was yet another similar attack in the same area, the chief constable thought the man might be "moonstruck."

A strict watch was kept after the lapse of a further month, and the man was arrested. Doctors agreed with the view of the chief constable.

I have discussed this matter with alienists, prison governors, judges, coroners and medical officers at mental hospitals.

Most of them accept the theory that the moon has a most powerful influence on conduct by certain types of persons.

A former medical officer at Broadmoor told me that he had observed that in many of the patients there the regular outbursts of extreme restlessness, often culminating in violence, coincided with certain phases of the moon, mostly "at the full."

If, as I believe on sound evidence, the wise men of old were right in their belief that a state of mind, often involving grave crimes, can be due to the moon, then something should be done about it.

FOOLING FATHER TIME

OUR ENGLISH calendar is derived from the Roman which, tradition claims, was worked out by Romolus, one of the twin boys the wolf suckled. He only managed to get 304 days into it, so later they had to add another two months, January and February. The months consisted of twenty-nine or thirty days alternately, making a total of 354, with an extra day added for luck. But experience showed the year was still about ten days too short, so they tried putting in an extra month every other year. This made the year too long, so from time to time someone had to juggle with the extra month's days.

Ultimately Julius Caesar and Pope Gregory XIII tidied things up. Julius thought out the neat little device of leap years, but, as time proved, his year was still eleven minutes fourteen seconds too long. In 1582 Gregory "annulled" ten days and decreed that centuries should not be leap years unless divisible by 400.

England, strictly Protestant and cautiously conservative, refused to countenance any reform emanating from the Pope, and, though Scotland gave way in 1600, obstinately stuck it out till 1750. The decision to "lose" the days between September 2nd and 14th, 1752, was agreed with vociferous demands to "stop this swindle". Even now there's still a possibility that, in an exceedingly remote future, men may find even Pope Gregory wasn't perfectly right, and Father Time's got the better of us after all.

—'GOOD HOUSEKEEPING'.

Big Find, All The Same

Not long ago a provincial theatre owner's son found a forgotten can of film in his father's attic and parcelled it off to the library, saying he believed it to be a film of Queen Victoria's funeral. At first glimpse against the light, curator Ernest Lindgren noticed that the mourners wore white dresses. The film, which was still in good condition, proved to be the only known copy of Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee in 1897.

—GEOFF JEFFREYS.

Truth About Chlorophyll

(Continued From Page 2 Col. 1)

and setting oxygen free, chlorophyll tended to "inhibit the action" of odor-causing anaerobic bacteria.

Gruskin's article appeared in 1940, and many experimenters since then have treated wounds, burns, and skin diseases with chlorophyll and obtained pretty much the same results. Thus encouraged, the medical researchers have tried using chlorophyll in the treatment of other human ills, such as cysts, ulcers and tumors, bed sores, anaemia, and cancer. Dental researchers have experimented with it for gingivitis, bad breath, pyorrhea, and in general post-operative therapy. The published reports of the search are generally favourable to chlorophyll as a healing and deodorant agent, though of course its worth cannot be thoroughly assessed until the results of all the experiments have come in, which may take several years.

The reports do show, however, that the tests had certain critical limitations, and these bear on the effectiveness of the many chlorophyll products now on the market. In almost all the professional experimentation, for example, the chlorophyll was used as a dressing, in physical contact with a wound, burn, or other lesion. Such application is of course a vastly different matter from taking chlorophyll pills through the mouth to deodorize the system. Only in the last two years have initial reports on the value of chlorophyll as an internal deodorant been published: some have been favourable, some unfavourable.

●

Another limitation is that in almost every experiment described in the professional literature the chlorophyll used was the Rystan Company's brand called Chloresium. In 1941 the Rystan Company of New York bought up the Gruskin patent covering the therapeutic uses of water-soluble chlorophyll.

Rystan is an ethical drug house, and Chloresium — an ethical product—has a 90 per cent concentration of chlorophyll, as required by the Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association. The published results, therefore, were obtained with about as pure chlorophyll as can be produced.

The importance of this big concentration cannot be overstressed, particularly in evaluating chlorophyll as a systemic deodorant. Researchers have joined in warning that "dosage is a critical factor, with the deodorant effect dropping off as you decrease the dosage."

Thus the degree of concentration is basic to any appraisal of the chlorophyll products on the druggists' shelves today. None of them, however, state this vital fact on their label. The label of only one—a mouth wash—even refers to concentration, and this in terms that defy being pinned down to a percentage.

While the Federal Food and Drug Act does not require such a statement on the lavel, the basic reason for its omission is that the cost of manufacturing a 90 per cent concentration of chlorophyll is prohibitively high. Even when obtained from its most economical source, alfalfa—harvested during certain seasons and at certain hours of the day—chlorophyll costs about a dollar a pound for each per cent of concentration. How much, then, can be present in a mouth wash that sells to the consumer for 49 or 69 cents? Simple arithmetic makes it clear that no consumer product on the market today contains a 90 per cent concentration of chlorophyll or anywhere near it.

●

Many of these products seem to have only enough chlorophyll for coloring and advertising purposes. And air purifier ends kitchen odors not because of its chlorophyll but because of its formaldehyde, which anaesthetizes the sense of smell. Crib sheets impregnated with water-soluble chlorophyll lose its deodorizing effect after the first washing. Foam-rubber inner soles water-proofed to seal in the chlorophyll fail for that reason to deodorize perspiring feet.

PHYSICIANS GENERALLY ARE NOT GREATLY IMPRESSED WITH CHLOROPHYLL. THEIR SEARCH FOR A REALLY GOOOD HEALING AGENT IS UNLIKELY TO BE ENDED BY ITS DISCOVERY. AND AS FOR ITS POWER TO PREVENT BODY ODORS, THERE IS STILL "NO CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE."

The Federal Food and Drug Administration is in fact "skeptical concerning the effectiveness of the deodorant action" and is awaiting further scientific studies. Meanwhile, the makers of chlorophyll products are riding high. There's lots of green in their future—if not in their products at least in their pocket.

CHESS

Queen's Pawn Openings

THE most remarkable feature of modern chess has been the development of the Queen's Pawn Openings now more often practised than any other in Master's tournaments and matches. The Queen's Pawn game, represented formerly by the Queen's Gambit (Accepted or Declined) and a few lines of play regarded as more or less "irregular" now includes a whole range of openings comparable with those which centuries of practice have developed for the King's Pawn.

This opening makes its appearance early in chess history but only in skeleton form — a doubtful possibility, a few interesting associations and presumed to be of small intrinsic merit. All the text-books of the last century completely neglected it. Morphy disliked it as a poor substitute for his beloved Evans Gambits. Steinitz only analysed the King's Pawn openings thoroughly.

The Queen's Pawn did not enter upon its own until 1895, when it's use by Pillsbury at the Hastings tournament attracted world wide attention. After this pioneer work we owe the opening up of a new realm of chess to Tarasch, Rubenstein, Burn, Marshall, Lasker, and Capablanca.

NOT FOR A BEGINNER

There is something highly distinctive about the Queen's Pawn play thus developed, it is wholly modern, original and of superlative quality. This is not the opening for the begnner as a degree of connoiseurship in chess is needed for the true appreciation of its merits.

The following game in the Abraham Vs. Mieses match was played at Denton in 1945.

QUEEN PAWN IRREGULAR DEFENCE.

White: G. Abraham.
Black: J. Mieses.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. Kt-KB3; P-QQB-4; 3. P-Q4, P-Q3; 4. P-B4, P-KKt3; (*1) 5. KT-B3, B-Kt2; 6. P-KKt3, P-QR3; 7. P-QR4; (*2) B-Q2; 3. B-Kt2, Q-B1; 9. P-R3, P-QR4; 10. P-K4, Kt-R3; 11. P-K5, PxP; 12. KtxP! 13. B-B4! (*3) Ktxt; 14. PxKt1, Castles; 15. P-Kt4, Kt-B2; (*4) 16. Castles; 15. Kt-K1; 17. R-QKt1, Kt-Q3; 18. KtxB, KtxKt; 19. Kt-3 (*5), QR-Kt1; 20. KR-K1, P-Kt3; 21. R-K3, KR-K1; 22. QR-K1, B-B1; 23. PR4 (*6), KR-Q1; 24. R-Kt3, P-R3; 25. B-KB1, R-Kt2; 26. B-Q3, B-Kt2; 27. Q-B2, K-R1; 28. Q-B1 (*7) QtRP; 29. BxRP, K-R2; 30. P-R5, BxB; 31. PxP ch, PxP; 32. R-R3, Kt-B2; 33. P-Kt5 (*8), R-Q3; 34. R-K6, RxR; 35. PxR, Kt4; 36. B ch K-Kt2; 37. B-K4 (*9), R-Kt1; 38. P-B4 (*10), Kt-Kt5 (*11); 39. RxP ch, K-B1; 40. B-B5 (*12), QxP; 41. BxKt, (*13), Q-Q6, 42. R-R6, Q-Kt6 ch; K-B1, K-Kt2! 44. B-K2 (*14), R-KB1! 45. R-B6, PxR! 46. P-K7, R-KR1; 47. PxP ch. KxP; 48. P-K8 (Kt) ch. K-K2; 49. Resigns.

(*1) The way Black is treating the opening is of doubtful value.

(*2) To 7. B-Kt2, Black would have replied 7....P-QKt4; 8. PxP, PxP; 9. KtxP, Q-R4 ch; 10. Kt-B3, KtxP; etc.

(*3) The best reply.

(*4) In order to play the Knight to Q3.

WHITE'S STRONG BISHOPS

(*5) White has got a clear advantage in position on account of the two open files and of both very efficiently posted Bishops.

(*6) The right move at the right moment. If QxKtP2 then 24. BxKt.

(*7) Being fully aware of the strength of the opponent's attack, Black decided not to care at all for defence, but to play in the most hazardous way for counter-attack.

(*8) A stronger continuation seems to be 33.R-K6, R-KKt1; 34. P-Kt5....

WHITE MISSES THE BUS

(*9) Missing the winning manoeuvre, 37. Q-B4, Q-R8ch; 38. K-R2, QxP; RxP ch, KtxR; 40. Q-B7ch, K-R1; Q-K8ch! and mate in two moves.

(*10) Now against Q-B4 the reply 38....Q-R8ch followed by QxP would be a sufficient defence because the White Queen would not have a check on K8.

(*11) If....QxP, then 39. Q-K3 and White wins.

(*12) In this position the gallery expected Black to resign, but, surprisingly enough, in reality it is White who ought to be glad for a draw.

BLACK OBTAINS A LEVEL POSITION

(*13) After this move, Black had at least a draw. Instead 41. Q-Q2 was to be drawn in consideration. Black wuld probably have replied 41....P-R5; and if 42. BxKt, then Q-K5; R-R6, K-Kt2; 44. Q-KR2, R-Q1; etc.

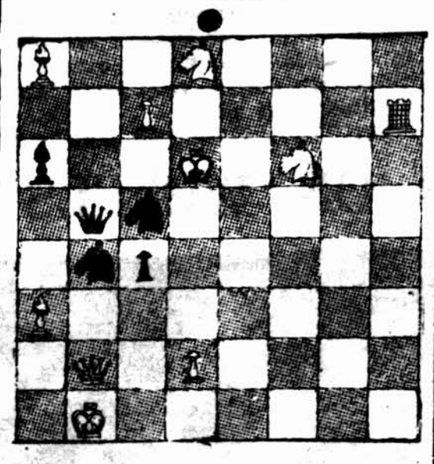
(*14) B-B5 would have allowed Black a perpetual check.

—BHALCHANDRA V. KHARE.

Bhalji's Chess Corner

PROBLEM NO. 9.
By C. W. Sheppard.

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and mate in two moves. Solution next week.

Key Move Problem No. 8 Q-KR1. If Black pushes his Bishop Pawn then mate follows by Pawn being promoted to a knight.

Castles In Spain Total 1,420

CASTLES in Spain are real—even today. An official survey in Madrid disclosed the exact number—1,420.

Some retain their ancient grandeur and beauty: others are just sorry ruins.

One of the two most beautiful is Bellver Castle, which majestically dominates the great Bay of Palma in the Balearic Islands, where a whole fleet could shelter easily.

The other is the exquisite Moorish-built Alhambra of Granada, made famous by Washington Irving.

It really is a castle within a castle, for its brittle beauty has been protected through centuries by the rugged walls of the fortress of La Alcazaba.

HISTORIC ARCHIVES

Interesting to students of history is the Simancas Castle in Castile, which since the days of Philip II, who built up the ill-fated armada, has been the centre for storing the Spanish state archives.

Investigators from the world over come to study the 70,000 volumes of documents distributed in its 50 halls.

Less than 10 per cent of Spain's castles receive state protection and many are in ruins.

The ruin of the Moorish castle of La Alcazaba of Malaga scarcely indicates that in its day it had 132 towers and 12 imposing entrances, and contained in its interior a mosque, hot baths, and other installations put in by its Moorish occupants.

One of the biggest castles in Spain is that of Figueras, near the French frontier. It is a 1 1/4-mile walk around its fortification, and its vast, deep dungeons can hold 20,000 men.

In its huge cellars, were stored for a time during the civil war, the art treasures of Madrid's Prado Museum and the wealth in jewels taken from the strong boxes of Spain's banks by the Republican government.

SEA WIND TUNE

The things that I remember
Are simple things and fair:
A gray gull lifting from the sand
To curve through foam-flecked air.

Hieroglyphs a piper writes
Across a wind-blown dune
And a lean boy who follows them,
Whistling a sea wind tune,
Which he has brought from nowhere
And sends back into space
As if the universe were his
And by a special grace.

The things that I remember
Are simple childlike things:
A boy who gathers starfish,
White sand, salt spray—and wings!

ANOBEL ARMOUR.

THE ZENITH IS PAST

(Continued from Page 5 col. 5)

their 'comrades' of the 'higher categories.'

Satellites

Stalin's pronouncement is definite proof of two things. That discontent and unrest and resentment are widespread,—perhaps even in the Party itself: and that he knows of no way of countering it but by more and more oppression.

'History teaches us' is a favourite Communist phrase. If history teaches any lesson it is that any State and any society which can maintain itself only by repression and 'force without stint' is already in decay. It may not be on the verge of collapse: but its collapse is certain.

'You can', Napoleon is supposed to have said, 'do anything with bayonets except sit on them.' Stalin is sitting on the bayonets of his Security Police. It is an unstable throne.

And if there are clear signs of instability in the Soviet Union itself, what of the European satellite States? Here all the same forces are at work. And there is another force as well—the force of nationality. Every purge and every trial shows how even in the inner circles of the Communist Parties themselves, dislike and resentment of Russian control and of Russian arrogance exist.

And if this is so among convinced Comunists, how much stronger must such feelings be among the ordinary masses? The peoples of the satellite States know perfectly well that they are not only politically ruled from Moscow, but that they are being economically exploited by Moscow.

Yugoslavia is, for the Soviet Empire in Eastern Europe, the writing on the wall. And Stalin has already found it necessary to place a Soviet marshal in command of the Polish army. He cannot entirely rely on his own subjects. He certainly cannot rely on his subject States.

That is why the 'State organs' in the Soviet system still need to be strengthened. And that is why, as the years pass, the Soviet regime becomes more and more oppressive, more and more compelled to rely for its very existence upon force and upon intimidation.

Seeds Of Decay

It is not likely to collapse today or tomorrow. The repressive organisation is strong and far more efficient than its Tsarist prototype. But the fundamental weakness is there: the 'seeds of decay' are already visible.

That is true, even though it is at the same time true that the military power of the Soviet Union is, at the moment, relatievly greater than it has ever been. That, too, is always true of such despotisms. They become militaristic and imperialistic precisely because they cannot solve their own problems peacefully. The display, and even the reality, of external strength are often symptom of internal strain.

It may, at first sight, seem paradoxical to speak of the decline of Soviet power at a moment when, though the strength of the Communist Parties in Western Europe is rapidly waning, Communism has been making such sweeping advances in Eastern Asia.

But there is no paradox and no contradiction. The internal strength and stability of the Soviet Empire and the advances or retreats of Communism in the world outside are quite separate things.

Communist China is a close ally of the Soviet Empire. That is an important factor in world politics. But Communist China is not part and parcel of the Soviet Empire. And its existence does not seriously affect the internal structure of that Empire one way of the other.

Soviet Power

The alliance may endure, or it may break up. It would be foolish to attempt any prediction. The point is that the strength of the Soviet Union and the strength of the Chinese Republic are two separate things. Moreover it is still far too early to begin to form any kind of judgment about the real strength and stability of the Communist regime in China.

It may wax, or it may wane. But it is irrelevant. Soviet power, the power of the Soviet government in Moscow, depends not upon events in the Far East but upon internal developments **inside the Soviet Union and its European vassal states. And all the indications are that, because of internal contradictions and conflicts, that power—formidable though it still is—is beginning to weaken.**

'The eyes of dialectic philosophy', Marx wrote, 'see on everything and in everything the stamp of inevitable decline'. That is the writing on the wall of Stalinism. Its 'Inevitable decline' had begun. The Soviet regime will not last for a century (as Mussolini prophesied that Fascism would), let alone a thousand years (as Hitler prophesied that Nazism would).

Diplomacy As She Is Spoken

A survey of last year's speeches in the United Nations Assembly shows that Britain, which pays 11.37 per cent of the budget, did only 2.78 per cent of the talking. Russia pays 10 per cent and did 41 per cent of the talking. Of the eleven wordiest speakers, nine are Russian or Soviet satellites. At the top is Vishinsky. He rattled off 68,059 words.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Registered No. B. 4665

WHITE DOCTORS IN NEGRO LAND

Husband And Wife Run The Only Hospital In Gambia

BY D. W. MacROW

THE Bansang General Hospital, near the eastern end of the Gambia River, has become famous — particularly among Africans — far beyond the boundaries of the British territory. People come here as much as 300 miles across near-desert for treatment. This is partly because medical aid in the Gambia is free and partly because everybody gets the same treatment at Bansang, no matter who he is.

There is also another consideration. Dr. Teddy Klosowski, the Medical Officer in Charge, is assisted by his wife, Alina, who can attend to the Muslim women patients.

Both Dr. Teddy and Dr. Alina are Poles who left their own country at the beginning of the last war. Both are about 30 years of age and both were trained at Edinburgh.

Bansang is a pleasant-enough hospital catching what breeze there is among the low, iron-stone hills bordering the Gambia River. During the dry season (November to May) there is no rain at all and conditions greatly help the spread of such diseases as smallpox. The wet season is fine for mosquitoes and tsetse fly which carry malaria and sleeping sickness.

Pressure On Bed Space

These conditions effect a considerably larger area than the narrow river corridor which is British territory and epidemics do not observe political boundaries. During the groundnut season there is a great influx of farmers from over the border, which probably influences the fact that of the 2,260 out-patients who reported to the hospital during February, 1951, nearly two-thirds came from French and Portuguese territory. In-patients during the same month numbered 125, in a hospital with 48 beds and two cots.

Such is the pressure on bed space that the reservation of accommodation for sudden emergency cases is virtually impossible, as there are always emergency cases on their way in.

Dr. Teddy Klosowski does most of the major operations, his wife acting as anaesthetist. Dr. Alina performs all the gynaecological operations herself. In addition she visits schools to inspect kitchens, report on the observation of the space-child regulations and to examine children for early signs of the myriad diseases to which they can fall victim.

Rural Clinics

In addition to this, the two doctors trek over some 2,000 square miles of country attending small village outposts where patients collect for treatment. In the dry season their car ploughs among the sandy roads and in the rains, when the roads are impassable, they go by launch up the swollen river.

This husband-and-wife set-up is working wonders in the Medical Department's war against the enormously-high infant mortality rate in the area. Pre-natal clinics are attended regularly under Doctor Alina's care and though nearly half the children die before they reach the age of ten years, there are already signs that this figure is improving.

Many of the medical troubles of the people are caused by various forms of malnutrition, for there still exists a hungry season in much of the Gambia. The population appears to be increasing and the Agricultural Department's constant efforts to encourage farmers to grow more food run hand in hand with medical requirements.

These factors are well beyond the understanding of the 100 to 150 patients who gather at Bansang Hospital every day of the year. But every sick person in the Upper Gambia knows and respects Dr. Teddy and his tall, beautiful wife who work so devotedly for them.

SCHOOL CHILDREN GET A CHECK-UP

Dr. Alina visits many schools. Free treatment in local dispensaries or in Bansang Hospital follows if any trouble is diagnosed.

MEDICAL AID ON WHEELS

Dr. Alina Klosowski and a nurse visit a remote pre-natal clinic.

WHEN ANGER CAN DO GOOD

PSYCHIATRISTS have made an interesting study of anger recently. So many people are suffering from chronic stomach ailments as a result of perpetual suppression of spontaneous choler, that the issue certainly needs public airing, writes John Barrie in 'The Psychologist.'

To find out more about wrath and vexation the well-known psychologist Dr. H Melzer of Columbia University went out of his way to irritate 200 human guinea pigs so as to study their indignation at first hand.

On an average a male loses his temper six times a week as against three female explosions.

It is particularly interesting to learn that men principally get angry at lifeless objects. Nothing can discompose them so much as a car which will not spring to life, or an object over which they stumble in the dark or something they have mislaid.

It is a different matter with women. They are chiefly irritated by the attitude of their fellow human beings. Inanimate objects leave them cold. A woman who cannot find her powder puff will hardly fly into a rage. However, if Mrs. So-and-So has flaunted a chic new hat, the novelty is almost bound to cause a simmering resentment.

WHEN?

People appear to be most conducive to irritation just prior to the principal meals of the day. Almost 50 per cent. of all emotional bursts occurred an hour before lunch and dinner.

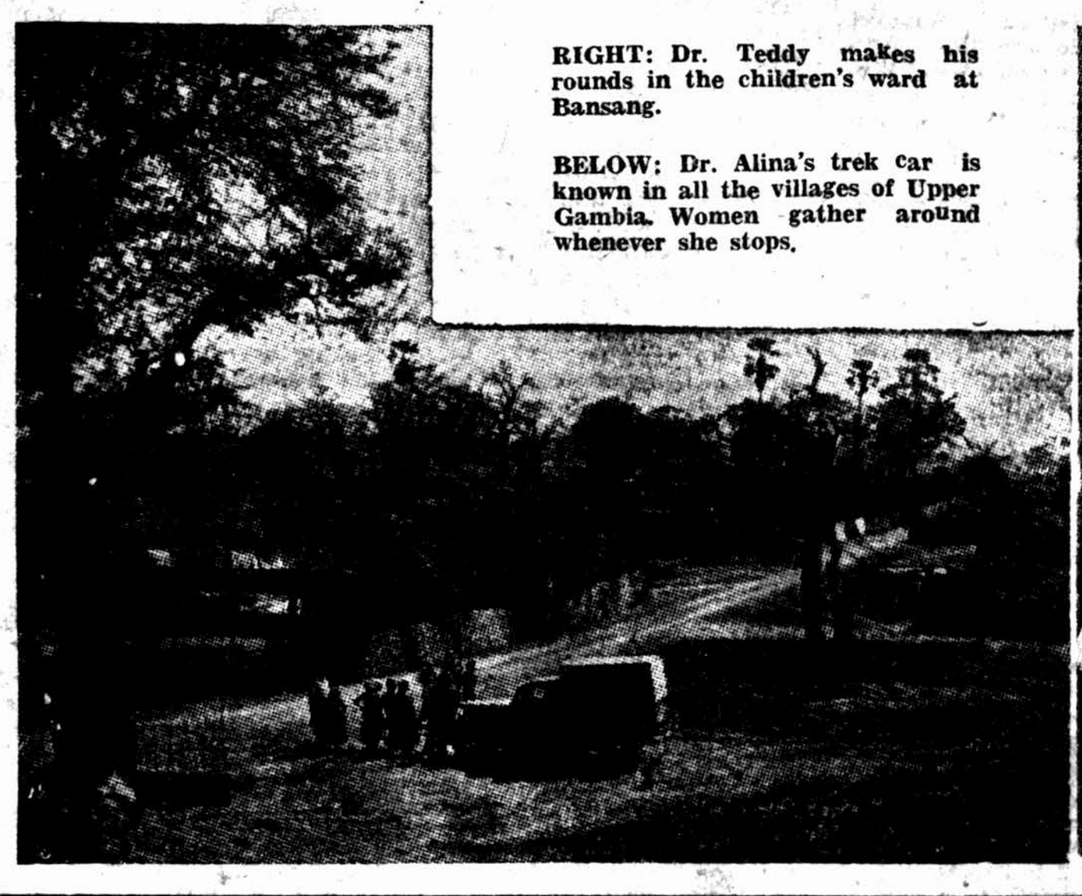
Anger is not, as might be assumed, an indication of neurosis or an unbalanced personality. At a famous institute of psychiatry, 400 people were tested for ill-humour. 200 of them being normal, the rest mentally deranged. In almost every case there was a more intensive reaction of ire from normal examinees after provocation than from the mentally unstable. A mentally healthy person is far likelier to take something in ill-part than one who is not fully adjusted and therefore tinctured with apathy.

Indignation, anger and rage are common, everyday emotions, which, according to the latest analytical research, are comparatively harmless and sometimes healthy. It is quite a different matter with uncontrollable fury generally concomitant with hatred. Such outbursts only tend to reveal character weaknesses and are certainly not attended by a bracing or invigorating after-effect. Sigmund Freud once said that civilisation owes its rise to a displacement of our ugly emotions and actions.

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE

Research has demonstrated that persons who during their infancy or early childhood have passed through critical illnesses are more prone to react to irritation and provocations. That appreciation of the deep-rooted cause of unbridled acerbity has been manifested by Dr. George M. Stratton who holds the chair of psychology at the University of California. "These unfortunate people are more easily upset later on and do not know why, much to the regret of their friends who would like to help."

Many a woman feels better after a good cry and we have accepted that necessity without demur. The realisation of the benefit of a real "good huff" is also gaining ground. Once we understand the causation and the purpose in mind of a man throwing his weight around, we are well on the road to helping him regain his equilibrium. How often does it occur that a woman tells her husband at night that she gave that so-and-so "a piece of her mind". He sighs and goes to sleep thinking this a trivial matter but he should be grateful, for his wife is now feeling much better.



RIGHT: Dr. Teddy makes his rounds in the children's ward at Bansang.

BELOW: Dr. Alina's trek car is known in all the villages of Upper Gambia. Women gather around whenever she stops.

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co. Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Edited by S. NATARAJAN.